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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for September.

Decrease for the Month, $435,417.

WASHINGTON, October 1, 1874.—The following is a recapitulation of the Public Debt of the United States for the month of September, 1874, just issued:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,207,204,600
Five per cent. bonds	517,925,300
Total coin bonds	$1,724,220,800
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	6,457,710
Legal tender notes	$ 382,075,407
Certificates of deposit	56,350,000
Fractional currency	46,731,918
Coin certificates	26,415,900
Total without interest	$ 511,572,925
Total debt	$2,256,367,535
Total interest	32,061,477
Total debt and interest	$2,289,618,713
Cash in Treasury, coin	77,409,077
Cash in Treasury, currency	16,155,840
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	53,350,000
Total in Treasury	$ 149,875,518
Debt less cash in the Treasury	2,139,743,196
Decrease during September	435,417
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies; principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	939,352
Interest paid by United States	24,325,396
Interest paid by transportation of mails, &c.	5,469,979
Balance of interest paid by United States	18,855,418

FIRE AT SARATOGA.

Grand Hotel Destroyed---Narrow Escape of Grand Union and Congress Hotels---Loss Not Covered by Insurance.

SARATOGA, October 1.—A fire broke out at eleven o'clock to-day in the Grand Hotel, entirely destroying that building. The efforts of the firemen resulted in saving the Grand Union and Congress hotels intact. The origin of the fire is as yet a mystery. It originated in the north end of the south wing, in the upper story, and it cannot be learned that any one was in that part of the building. The opinion prevails that the fire was set intentionally. That the principal hotels escaped the conflagration is regarded as providential. The wind was blowing almost a gale from the southwest, carrying a shower of burning cinders on to the roofs of the Grand Union and Congress hotels. At one time, about noon, the firemen had the flames pretty well under control, and it was believed that they could be confined to the south wing, when suddenly fire was seen to burst from the grand central tower, driving the firemen out of the building and gaining sudden and irresistible headway. At this time it seemed as though the destruction of the Grand Union and the Congress was certain, when all at once the wind shifted more to the southward and the flames were thus driven in the direction of Congress Park. Several times the fire caught in the roofs and windows of the Congress and Grand Union hotels and was only extinguished by great effort, in the face of the blinding heat and smoke. As soon as the wind shifted, the firemen regained control of the fire. It seemed, at one time, as if the destruction of half the village was inevitable and help was sent for from both Troy and Whitehall. Aid came from both quarters, and from Ballston, and the fire was prevented from spreading. The Grand Hotel is entirely destroyed. The building is worth about three hundred thousand dollars, and was insured for about two hundred thousand dollars. The furniture was insured for about sixty-five thousand dollars.

BEAVER, PA.

The County Fair---Races of Yesterday---Free-for-all-Trot To-Day.

BEAVER, PA., October 1, 1874.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The twenty-first annual fair of the Beaver County Agricultural Society began last Tuesday. The crowd numbered to-day about ten thousand. The trot for Beaver county horses that have never trotted better than two minutes and fifty seconds, was won by Honest George; best time 2:52¼. To-morrow afternoon the free-for-all trot comes off for a purse of four hundred dollars; two hundred to the first horse, one hundred and twenty-five to second, and seventy-five to third. There are nine entries for it, viz.: Deception, Jerry Postel, Gipsey Tom, May Howard, Honest George, Roanko, Beulah, Ohio Boy and Lady Johnson. The attendance to see to-morrow's race will doubtless be very large. The Great Western Band of Pittsburgh furnishes the music. A large number of Pittsburghers are here. The entries in all classes are larger than at any previous fair.

WASHINGTON, PA.

County Fair Closed---Accident to a Horseman; Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON PA., October 1, 1874.

The fair closed to-day with a larger attendance than for many years. A man named Dille was thrown from his horse. The horse rolled on him, breaking one of his legs in two places and otherwise very seriously injuring him. The horse was also badly hurt.

FIRE RECORD.

Circleville, O.--$18,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., October 1, 1874.

Four large substantial sheds and warehouses, containing ten to twelve thousand dollars' worth of broom corn were destroyed by fire this afternoon. The total loss is eighteen to twenty thousand dollars. Two small dwellings of Noah Garnes were also burned. The loss is covered by insurance in the Germania, of Cincinnati. Nelson Wolfley, a fireman, was severely injured by a falling chimney.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—The lake storm will more nearly due east, followed, on the lower lokes by fresh to brisk southwest to northwest winds, cooler and partly cloudy weather. For the Ohio Valley, lower pressure, warmer, clear and partly cloudy weather and light southwest to west winds. For the Middle States, falling barometer, light southwesterly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather, with rain in Western New York and Pennsylvania.

John Mitchell has sailed for America.

Base Ball—At Boston, Bostons 29, Atlantics 0.

The Liquor Dealers' Protective Union is in session at Albany.

Dr. Luther P. Wetherby, of Louisville, died there yesterday morning.

The steamer State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow, has arrived at New York.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims resumed its session at Washington yesterday.

J. B. Wilder has been re-elected President of the Cincinnati and Lexington Short Line Railroad.

Over one hundred citizens of Grant parish, Louisiana, are to be arrested for complicity in the Colfax massacre.

Speaker Blaine and Horatio Seymour addressed the people assembled at the Northern Wisconsin fair, at Milwaukee, yesterday.

The two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Roman Catholic Bishopric of Quebec was celebrated in that city yesterday.

The Centennial Committee of ex-Governors and others were in Chicago yesterday, urging their views on 'Change and elsewhere.

The Steamboatmen's Convention at St. Louis, was in secret session all day yesterday, discussing matters which the delegates say are of no interest to the general reader.

An insurrection has broken out at Buenos Ayres in consequence of the alleged fraudulent conduct of the late Presidential election. General Mitri is at the head of the insurgents.

The man who committed suicide at Columbus on Wednesday, by throwing himself under a train of cars, has been identified as Christopher Linn, at one time a resident of Lancaster, Ohio.

A New Orleans dispatch states that in the Republican State Central Committee, Mr. Pinchback opposed the ratification effected by the Conference Committee, but was largely outvoted.

The celebrated judgment of Judge Routhrer, of Montreal, that a priest could not be held responsible before the civil courts for what he said from the pulpit, has been reversed in the Court of Review.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

DEBTS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, October 1.—The *Times* this morning, in a leading article, contradicts, that the Queen has paid the debts of the Prince of Wales. At the present time, says the writer, the debts of the Prince amount to a little more than one-third his annual income, and include scarcely any bills due longer than a year. The Prince's balances at his banker's to-day will more than suffice to meet every claim. It is true that the Prince is unable to live without his income, but the excess is provided from a fund which is his private property. This fund, which accumulated during the Prince's minority from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, is still sufficient to meet the yearly deficit in his expenses, though the time may come when this resource will be exhausted.

THE DIRECT CABLE PARTED AND LOST.

LONDON, October 1.—The steamers Dacia and Ambassador report that the direct cable parted and was lost in a heavy gale. They were engaged, with the Faraday, several days in attempts to recover the cable, but without success, and were compelled to return to Queenstown because short of coal and provisions. The Faraday followed them and is expected to arrive at any moment.

DUKE OF LEINSTER STILL ALIVE.

The report of the death of the Duke of Leinster was premature. The Duke is still alive, but death is momentarily expected.

Spain.

CARLISTS WEAKENING IN THE NORTH.

LONDON, October 1.—Advices from the north of Spain say there are signs of the breaking up of the Carlist army. Several insurgent leaders have surrendered, and it is reported that others were shot by order of Don Carlos, for demanding a cessation of hostilities.

France.

MEETING OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE.

PARIS, October 1.—The Permanent Committee of the Assembly had a sitting at Versailles to-day. The Duke de la Rochefoucauld Bisaccia, of the Extreme Right, attacked the Government for withdrawing the steamer Orenoque from Civita Vechia, and declared the policy adopted toward Spain and Italy hostile to the interests of France.

Germany.

THE EMPEROR CANNOT VISIT ITALY.

LONDON, October 2.—A special telegram from Berlin to the *Times* says the Emperor William has written to the King of Italy regretting that he will be unable to visit Rome in the autumn, as he intended.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, October 1.—The steamers Ambassador and Dacia have arrived here. [The Ambassador was accompanying the steamship Faraday in the work of laying the direct United States cable, and it is presumed the Dacia also belonged to the fleet.]

European Markets.

LONDON, October 1—5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on good securities, was 2 per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £226,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities, which was last week 56¾ per cent., is now 43 per cent. Consols for money 92⅜@92⅝; for account 92⅜@92⅝. United States bonds 5s, 1865, 104¾; 1867, 105½; 10-40's, 102; new 5's, 104¾. New York Central 98⅛@98⅜; Erie, 22¾; do. preferred 54. Tallow 45s 6d. Refined petroleum 1s 2d.

PARIS, October 1.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 1,570,000 francs. Rentes 57 francs 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 1.—Cotton firm; middling upland 7⅝d. Orleans 7⅞d. Sales of 8,000 bales, including 3,000 speculation and export and 7,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat 6s 6d. Lard 66s. Bacon 55s 6d for short clear middles. Tallow 41s 6d.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Second Day of the National Congregational Council.

NEW HAVEN, October 1.—At this morning's session of the Congregational Council a paper on "Fellowship of Churches" was read by Rev. Dr. Dwinell, of Calafornia, and ten minute reports from benevolent societies were made. Deacon Ezra Farnsworth, Hon. C. G. Hammond, Hon. Nelson Dingley, Hon. C. Hess and Hon. Charles Denond were appointed a Committee on Finance.

In the afternoon session a report was made by a committee concerning the consolidation of benevolent societies, recommending the passage of a resolution directing that contributions heretofore made through the American and Foreign Christian Union for papal lands, be made to the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions; that the American Missionary Association be commended for its work among the non-Caucasian races in this country; that the work of the American Board among the Indians be transferred to the American Missionary Association, and the foreign missions of the latter transferred to the former and other kindred associations; that church erection and missionary Sunday school work enterprizes be incorporated with the American Home Missionary Society; that Congregational churches be advised to transfer to the denominational boards representing kindred societies their present contribution to Union societies; that several magazines be united in one monthly. These were made the special order for to-morrow.

Representatives of the Methodist Episcopal and Reformed Churches were then introduced and the usual greeting took place. A paper by Rev. Dr. Coe, of New York, on "Comity between Churches on the Home Field," was read and referred. The Secretary's report was made and accepted. A paper by Rev. Dr. Clarke, on "Our Foreign Missionary Societies," was read and referred.

In the evening Rev. Dr. Zachary Eddy, of Detroit, read a paper on "The Occasion for Hope of a general and speedy Diffusion of the Holy Spirit." Afterward the meeting was conducted as a prayer meeting, many delegates taking part.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 1, 1874.

STEAMSHIP ALASKA DAMAGED BY THE LATE TYPHOON.

A dispatch to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, from Hong Kong, states that in the typhoon of September 21st the steamship Alaska was blown ashore and is now on the rocks at Aberdeen, near Hong Kong, where she was undergoing repairs. She will be got off at high tide. The vessel is valued at five hundred thousand dollars, and is uninsured.

RACE AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

At Fleetwood Park to-day, the free-for-all race was won by American Girl; Comars, second; Sensation, third. The first heat was a dead one between the Girl and Comars. Time—2:24¾, 2:25, 2:23¾, 2:25.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide of a West Virginia Civil Engineer.

NEW ORLEANS, October 1.—John Henderson, a civil engineer from West Virginia, committed suicide here, to-day, by taking laudanum.

Louisiana.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, October 1.—The Republican Central Executive Committee last evening ratified the Conference agreement, with an amendment, that in case of a vacancy from death or any other cause, of a Republican member of the Returning Board the pledge should be exacted that a Republican be selected by the Republican Committee to fill such vacancy, the same rule to apply to the Conservatives.

The Conservative Committee will meet on October 5th, to take action on the agreement of the Conference Committee.

IF THE curious things in science were communicated earlier than the materialistic, as presented by Prof. Tyndall and others, both profit and great pleasure would be the result. Take in its contrast the effects of a sunbeam, for example, and one sees the grand result of the most gentle and powerful, and yet variable and versatile, forces. As painted by an artist pen, we see that:

The most delicate slip of gold leaf, exposed as a target to the sun's shafts, is not stirred to the extent of a hair, though an infant's faintest breath would set it in tremulous motion. The tenderest of human organs—the apple of the eye—though pierced and buffeted each day by thousands of sunbeams, suffers no pain during the process, but rejoices in their sweetness, blesses the useful light. Yet a few of those rays insinuating themselves into a mass of iron, like the Britannia Tubular Bridge, will compel the closely-knit particles to separate, and will move the whole enormous fabric with as much ease as a giant would a straw. The play of those beams upon our sheets of water lifts up layer after layer into the atmosphere, and hoists whole rivers from their beds, only to drop them again in snows upon the hills or in fattening shower upon the plants. Let but the air drink in a little more sunshine at one place than another, and it desolates a whole region in its lunatic wrath. The marvel is that a power which is capable of assuming such a diversity of forms, and of producing such stupendous results, should come to us in so gentle, so peaceful and so unpretentious a manner.

The Great White River

is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS.
Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

MISS SHERMAN'S WEDDING

Most Imposing Nuptial Event in the History of the Capital.

The Ceremony, Reception, Breakfast, Decorations, Toilettes, etc., etc.

ADDRESS OF ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

Washburn Appointed Chief of the Secret Service.

Commissioner Leggett's Contemplated Resignation.

CONTEST FOR THE SUCCESSION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1, 1874.

The Secret Service Vacancy.

It is stated to-night that Elmer P. Washburn has received his appointment as Chief of the Secret Service. The contest for the office has created considerable feeling amongst the aspirants. One of the outside parties now in this city, a few days ago had the audacity to state to the Solicitor of the Treasury that if he was not appointed he would exert his efforts to break down the corps or to defeat its operations. This threat did not occasion much alarm, however, and it may be added that it is learned from official sources that he is now in close evidence in the possession of the Department to furnish this individual lodgings in the penitentiary. It is understood that if he carries out his threat the Department will make use of the documents alluded to. Mr. Benson, acting Chief of the Secret Service Division, as soon as relieved will be assigned to duty in the interest of the corps in Pennsylvania.

The Great Wedding.

The wedding of the daughter of General Sherman and Mr. Fitch, of the Engineers, United States Navy, gave the Executive departments a holiday appearance to-day. Business, as far as the chief officers were concerned, was practically suspended. The nuptial ceremony, rendered with all the pageantry and form of the Roman Catholic Church, was, without question, the most imposing ever witnessed at the National Capital. The High Pontifical Mass was excellently rendered, by the choir, but to Protestants, and especially those of Evangelical notions of church forms, it smacked decidedly of the operatic. The vestments of Archbishop J. B. Purcell, of Cincinnati, celebrant, were superb. His chasuble was of heavily embroidered gold, sandals of gold, stockings of white silk, mitre brilliant with gems and studded gold. The General, as he led his daughter to the altar, wore an expression of satisfaction with the event. After the close of the ceremony there was sounded a eulogium of the Archbishop's address, it being considered by many, in some of its particulars, irrelevant. The presents were numerous and rich, and the reception at the house of the bride's parents was an affair long to be pleasantly remembered by those favored with an invitation.

General Sherman

expects to leave for New York to-morrow, but will return here for a day before starting permanently for his new headquarters at St. Louis.

Appointments in the Patent Office.

The proposed resignation of Gen. Leggett, Commissioner of Patents, has set in motion quite a lively competition for the succession. The friends of several rival contestants have already put in an appearance at the Executive Mansion, and there is every appearance of a spirited race. The Patent Office slate, which has the recommendation of capability and experience of the individuals, is as follows: J. M. Thacher, now Assistant Commissioner, to be Commissioner; Ellis Spear, Examiner in Chief and member of the Board of Appeals, to be Assistant Commissioner; M. S. Hopkins, Principal Examiner, to succeed Mr. Spear, and H. S. Seymour, to be Principal Examiner in place of Hopkins.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1, 1874.

THE FITCH-SHERMAN WEDDING.

The marriage of Mr. Thomas W. Fitch, of the Engineer Corps of the United States Navy, to Miss Maria Ewing Sherman, daughter of Gen. Sherman, took place in St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church this morning at 11 o'clock. The marriage was solemnized by the Most Rev. J. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, a personal friend of Mrs. Sherman. The church, which seats nearly 2,000 persons, was densely crowded that number of invitations having been issued. Among the guests were President Grant and members of the Cabinet, members of the diplomatic corps, distinguished army and navy officers, and prominent civilians, nearly all accompanied by ladies; the number of notables present exceeding that on any like occasion ever assembled in this city. The nuptial mass was celebrated by the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, attended by Rev. Father Healey, President of Georgetown College, Rev. Father Mooney, of Brooklyn (pastor of the church, to which Mr. Fitch, the groom, belongs), Rev. Father Maguire, pastor, and Rev. Father Jamison, assistant pastor, of St. Aloysius, and a number of other clergymen. The music was Giorga's Mass in C, sung by the choir of the church, assisted by a double quartette. The bridesmaids were: Misses Lizzie and Ella Sherman, sisters of the bride; Miss Phillips, of Cincinnati; Miss Fanny Marcy, daughter of General Marcy, United States Army; Miss Alice Bartley, of Washington; Miss Marie Patterson, of St. Louis; Miss Ella Ewing and Miss Bessie Smith, of Cincinnati. The groomsmen were: Charles Rae, of the Engineer Corps; Lieutenant Hunter, Paymaster Cochran, Edwin Wells, of the Engineer Corps; Lieutenant Wood, of the United States Navy; Lieutenant Russell, of the Marine Corps; Thomas E. Sherman, brother of the bride, and Mr. Galvin, of Boston.

The bridal party entered the church in the following order: Lieut. Wood and Miss Ella Sherman; Lieut. Russell and Miss Bessie Smith; Edwin Wells and Miss Ella Ewing; Thomas E. Sherman and Miss Marie Patterson; Mr. Galvin and Miss Alice Bartley; Paymaster Cochran and Miss Fanny Marcy; Lieut. Hunter and Miss Phillips; Charles Rae and Miss Lizzie Sherman; the bride, leaning upon the arm of her father. The groom stood within the sacristy, near the door leading to the sanctuary, and as the bridal party approached the altar he passed through the sanctuary, leaning upon the arm of General Hugh Ewing, brother of Mrs. Sherman, and met the bride near the entrance to the sanctuary, where he received her from her father. The entire party then approached the altar railing and, after kneeling a short time, took the positions assigned them. As the procession marched down the aisle, Mendelssohn's Wedding March was rendered upon the organ. Preceding the bridal party, upon entering the church, was Mrs. General Sherman with her brother, Judge R. B. Ewing, General T. C. Ewing, Senator Sherman, Judge Bartley and Col. Moulton. All being in readiness, the Most Reverend Archbishop entered the sanctuary from the sacristy, and proceed with the marriage ceremony, the bride and groom receiving the Holy Communion. At the conclusion of the mass a special blessing was given, and the ceremony was ended.

The bride wore a dress of white silk, trimmed with white satin tulle and orange blossoms, with pearl jewelry. The bridesmaids wore dresses of white silk, trimmed with white illusion, each alternate bridesmaid haveing her dress also trimmed with pink and blue flowers, those wearing pink passing to the left, and those wearing white to the right, as they entered the sanctuary. The groom and groomsmen, with the exception of Thomas Sherman and Mr. Galvin, were in full uniform. Messrs. Sherman and Galvin were in full evening dress. As the procession left the church a triumphant march from "Il Prophete" was performed.

The newly married couple leave this evening at six o'clock, for their bridal tour North and West, reaching St. Louis, their future residence, about the 15th inst. In Brooklyn, the bridal party will be entertained by Mrs. Fitch, mother of the groom, and in Lancaster, Ohio, by the relatives of Mrs. Sherman, residing at that place.

Before the mass, Archbishop Purcell read portions of Scripture relating to the sacrament of matrimony, and then addressed the congregation. He said that the marriage ceremony had never before been performed in the United States under more interesting circumstances than at present. He was told that among those in the church was the ruler of this great Republic, the greatest nation of ancient or modern times. Here also was the father of the bride, who had achieved such fame as a soldier, and who was a most devoted patriot. There were other brave officers and Generals present, who had gained the admiration and respect of every nation of the earth. He then referred to the sanctity of the marriage tie, and said when the marriage union was consummated under such auspices as were witnessed to-day, there was every reason to believe that Almighty God would bless the couple. The Archbishop next spoke of the family of the bride, referring to her grandfather and her grandmother, Judge and Mrs. Ewing, and the traits of their characters. He again spoke of the sacrament about to be administered, and said marriage was essentially a religious ceremony, and not a mere civil contract. It had been raised to the dignity of a sacrament by the Savior of the world. He congratulated the vast assemblage in attendance, upon the good order maintained, by which was shown respect for the house of God and for our Divine Lord here present, as well as to His Excellency, the President, and to the bride and groom.

Bishop Wood, of the Diocese of Philadelphia, was present and occupied the dais on the right side of the altar, within the sanctuary rails. He was attended by Rev. Father Boyle, of St. Peter's Church, of this city. The bride and groom and attendants were all within the sanctuary rail during the entire ceremony.

The floral decorations at the church were not very elaborate, but in excellent taste. The main altar, as well as those on either side, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, were filled with cut flowers, and a few plants were distributed near them. The crowd outside the church was so great that entrance could not be gained for fifteen or twenty minutes after arriving at the church. In the church, on the right of the center aisle, the front pews were reserved for the family, and on the left for the President and Cabinet. In the rear of the family, seats were reserved for members of General Sherman's staff. The President having been delayed by an accident, and the ceremony having been begun when he entered the church, he passed down one of the side aisles with Mrs. Grant, followed by Marshal and Mrs. Shallcross, and took a seat near the sanctuary rail. Senator Sherman, who was in the center of the church with the family, noticed the President at the side, and, passing over to where he was, escorted Mrs. Grant to the pew which he left, and then surrendered his seat to the President and took one on the aisle in front. Many officers of the army and navy present were all in full uniform, and seats were reserved for them and their ladies upon either side of the church. A section of the church was left for the general public, to whom invitations had been extended, and the crowd was greatest in this part of the edifice.

The ceremony over, the bridal party returned to Gen. Sherman's residence and the friends from one to four o'clock. The bride and groom were in the back parlor, while General and Mrs. Sherman occupied the front parlor. The bridal party received congratulations in front of the niche containing the bust of General Sherman, under a canopy of flowers draped with smilax, from which also was suspended the marriage bell of snow white flowers. During the reception ceremony the Marine band, stationed in the grounds west of the parlor, played appropriate airs.

After the guests paid their respects to the bride, in the Sherman mansion, they passed into the adjoining house, occupied by Assistant Secretary Cauldwell, where a magnificent banquet awaited them. A table was set with covers for a thousand persons. Although many were present, there was no crowding or jostling. The residence and its entrance were profusely decorated with palms, century plants, dragon flowers, euphorbias, maranta, American cacus, lotus and other tropical exotics. The halls and banisters were wreathed with evergreens, and the doors leading into the various rooms were covered with the same.

The bridal presents, numerous and valuable, were exhibited in the library room.

On the road to the wedding, the horses attached to the President's carriage ran away. The carriage contained the President, and Mrs. Grant, and Marshal Sharpe and wife. None of them were injured, though the carriage was smashed. The President immediately hailed another carriage and his party proceeded to the church, arriving there about five minutes after the service had begun.

FIVE-TWENTIES CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that the principal and accrued interest of the following five-twenty bonds of 1862 will be paid at the Treasury on and after the first of January, 1875, and that interest on said bonds will cease on that day:

Coupon bonds—Fifty dollars, No. 1,311 to 4,200, both inclusive; one hundred dollars, No. 1,967 to 6,200, inclusive; five hundred dollars, No. 1,787 to 5,000, general sale; one thousand dollars, No. 4,571 to 14,900, inclusive. Total, one million dollars.

Registered bonds—Fifty dollars, No. 1,801 to 1,820, both inclusive; one hundred dollars, No. 13,901 to 14,150, inclusive; five hundred dollars, No. 5,601 to 6,090, inclusive; one thousand dollars, No. 32,951 to 33,350, inclusive; five thousand dollars, No. 10,151 to 10,200, inclusive; ten thousand dollars, No. 1,251 to 13,200, inclusive. Total, one million dollars. Grand total, ten million dollars.

POLITICAL.

State.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., October 1, 1874.

SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The Conferees of the Seventeenth Judicial district met at Centerville to-day, and nominated for Judges, Charles McCandless and L. L. McGuffin, as the Republican candidates of the district. General satisfaction prevails.

Tennessee.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN NASHVILLE DISTRICT.

NASHVILLE, October 1.—Hon. Horace H. Harrison was nominated by acclamation by the Republican Congressional Convention in this city, yesterday.

Nevada.

INDEPENDENT STATE CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 1.—The Independent State Convention of Nevada, at Carson, last night, made the following nominations, seven Democrats, four Republicans and three Independents: Bradley, for Governor; A. J. Hatch, Lieutenant Governor; A. C. Ellis, Congress; W. H. Beatter, Judge of Supreme Court, long term; S. H. Belknap, short term; B. H. Hereford, Clerk of Supreme Court; J. D. Minor, Secretary of State; A. Belford, Attorney General; J. Schooling, State Treasurer; M. V. Hobart, Comptroller; John Day, Surveyor General; H. H. Howe, Superintendent of Public Instruction; W. Frank Stewart, State Mineralogist; J. J. Hill, State Printer. A State Central Committee was also appointed.

New York.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., October 1.—George M. Beebe was to-day nominated by the Democratic Convention for Congress from the Fourteenth district.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., October 1.—In the Democratic-Liberal Convention, Colonel F. Allen was nominated for Congress.

T. C. PLATT RENOMINATED FOR CONGRESS

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., October 1.—The Republican Congressional Convention at Owego, to-day, renominated T. C. Platt for Congress.

ANOTHER TEMPERANCE STATE TICKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 1.—Several temperance committees of Republican proclivities met here to-day, and invited the Executive Committee of the Prohibition party to go into a conference with them to consider the question of united political action. The Prohibition Committee returned a written answer, stating that the Prohibition party had put its ticket in the field and no power existed in the committee to withdraw it, whereupon the Republican Committee nominated for Governor W. J. Groo; Lieutenant Governor, Richard E. Sutton; Canal Commissioner, John Lovell; Prison Inspector, Adam C. Flanagan; and Judge of the Court of Appeals, John W. Stebbins.

New Jersey.

MARCUS L. WARD RENOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

NEWARK, N. J., October 1.—The Sixth District Republican Congressional Convention, to-day renominated Marcus L. Ward for Congress.

General.

Mr. Dawes is soon to receive a letter from influential Republicans of his district asking him to reconsider his determination not to be a candidate for Congress again.

It is fourteen years since the Democrats had a President, and what with republication, outrages on colored voters and internal dissensions, they stand no show for another fourteen years to come.

Please don't do it any more. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* unplea santly insists that the New York *World* is "a decayed newspaper" and it's editor a "lunatic." Go back to rhetoric, boys, and don't twit on facts.

A disinterested observer says that "if there is anybody who can keep Tennessee from falling asleep, Brownlow is that body. When he isn't a revolving reservoir of literary vitriol, he's an animated chunk of lunar caustic."

Inducements to Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

FROM SUMMERVILLE, PA.

The Productions of the Country—Dr. Brown—Buckwheat Cakes and Honey—A Marriage—Coal and Lumber Shipments, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SUMMERVILLE, PA., September 30, 1874.

The village of Troy (Summerville Postoffice) is a thriving place, picturesquely situated on the banks of Red Bank creek, and on the line of Bennett's Branch of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, seven miles west of Brookville, the county seat of Jefferson county.

The production of Troy and of Jefferson county generally, are coal, lumber, iron ore, grain of all kinds, and babies.

Dr. R. B. Brown, one of the oldest settlers of the county, is among the most popular men in his region. In addition to his professional duties, he has for years been largely interested in the lumber business, and has done much to develop the resources of that region of country. He has always been a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and is a candidate for Assembly on that ticket, and if a Democrat must be chosen, we know of none who would fill the position more acceptably.

The crop of buckwheat in this region is large, has just been successfully harvested, and the prospect for buckwheat cakes, as a consequence, is very flattering. The yield of honey will also be large, buckwheat honey being the finest in the market.

Cupid has also been successful in his aim at coy maiden and languishing swain, bringing down a couple at every shot; and as a result of his recent archery, a wedding was recently celebrated at the residence of Dr. R. B. Brown, the happy bride being the Doctor's eldest daughter, and the equally happy bridegroom, Samuel J. Cochran, Esq., of Philadelphia. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Ross Stevenson, of Corsica, and the bridal party proceeded immediately to their Eastern home.

Red Bank abounds in fish of the choicest kind, and your correspondent, a few evenings since, in company with some friends, succeeded with hook and line in drawing out in a short time some fifty of the finny tribe. Sun-fish, cat-fish, quakers, bass, chubs and *alligators* composed our assortment.

Game abounds in the woods, and we were one of a party that bagged a mess of squirrels and pheasants.

The Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, running from Red Bank to Limerwood, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, has developed a rich and beautiful country, and at no distant day immense quantities of coal and lumber will find an Eastern market. Already large shipments of coal are being made to Buffalo, Boston, &c., and lumber, which has hitherto depended for shipment upon the uncertain freshets of the Allegheny and its tributaries, can now be shipped East and West by rail as cheaply as it could formerly be by water to Pittsburgh.

He who toils will be rewarded is a public benefactor; and Pittsburgh and the Allegheny Valley Railroad owe Col. Phillips a debt of gratitude for constructing Bennett's Branch which cannot easily be paid. The main line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, as also its connections, is well managed, and with Adam Scott as President, and Messrs. Lawrence, King and Phillips as Superintendents, is bound to be a success.

H. A. L.

FROM BELLAIRE, OHIO.

Brisk Business in Glass Manufacture—Building Improvements—Coal Works For Sale.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BELLAIRE, O., September 30, 1874.

The Belmont, Star, Ohio and National Glass Manufacturing Companies, as well as the Baron Lantern Manufacturing Company, are all running their works on full time, and have found a brisk market compared with the spring trade. The National reports an average sales to amount to about two thousand dollars per week. The Bellaire Window Glass Manufacturing Company are in the same shape that they have always been found, running on full time and a very active market. The Bellaire Manufacturing Company have shut down for repairs, but expect to again have up steam on to-morrow morning. This is the first stop for this company for over a year. The planing mill of Philip Bailey & Sons is undergoing repairs, and will not be ready for full operation for eight or ten days, but Carroll, Armstrong & Co., and James Nicoll & Son are running their mills on full time, and at this time each one fairly represents our idea of a hive of human bees, such is the buzz and hum of the machinery and jollity and good humor of the employees. Mr. Carroll Dubon, one of our leading lumber dealers, represents the demand for lumber pretty active, and does not complain much of hard times. By-the-way, Mr. Dubon is erecting a fine brick residence on Guernsey street, and will have it ready for occupation at an early date. Many of our cheap men are proposed in the spring that our town could boast of no growth this year, but we trow that if some of these incredulous and knowing gentlemen would only spend a little of their precious time in traversing any portion of the city they chose, they would see evidences enough to convince them of the futility of their efforts to retard our growth by proclaiming their incredulity.

The Belmont Coal Works of this place are advertised for sale, we learn, by running over the advertising columns of the COMMERCIAL. Mr. Jacob Weatherington, the proprietor, gives as a reason for this step that he desires to quit the business, having been engaged in it as a miner and then as an operator for over forty years. We presume there is not an Ohio river man about Pittsburgh, or any place else, but knows Jake, as he is familiarly called, or as he is frequently dubbed by them. In selling these works, our old friend makes a great sacrifice, for his yard has a tremendous trade established, and after the labor of a quarter of a century having been expended on them, and just as he has succeeded in getting them in perfect order for his business, to part with them cannot result otherwise; but let this be as it may, in whatever capacity he may employ himself, our prayer is that success may be his.

S. H. L.

Latta and Universal Liberty.

From the Philadelphia Press.

When in 1865 an act was before the Legislature regulating the carrying of passengers on street railways, the discussion called out all the peculiar bitterness of opposition for which the Democracy were so famous in their hate of the colored race. John Latta, the present Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was a member of the Senate at that period, and voted against every proposition to give the colored people equal rights on such public conveyances. In the course of the debate on the resolution referred to, Mr. Latta fiercely declared:

"I hold that this proposition is one step towards the organization of a monarchical form of government in this country. This State, the Union of States, and the Government of the Union—these were all formed on the broadest principles of democratic equality—upon the doctrine of 'equal rights' to all—upon the very laws of nature itself—and they afford a living illustration of equality among those whom God saw fit to make unequal. I hold that the wealthiest negroes are not equal with the white people of this country, *and that any law or provision which proposes to raise them to an equality with the white men of America is a step towards THE FORMATION OF A MONARCHICAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT.*"

When in 1864 a constitutional amendment was proposed to confer the right of the elective franchise on Pennsylvania soldiers in the

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1874.

THE *Post* is still harping on the string of "hard times." Were there no hard times under Democratic administrations? Has our contemporary forgotten 1857 and 1857?

JOHN MILLER, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has issued a lengthy address to the people, which is remarkable only for false statements concerning the Republican party, and very bad grammar.

THE recent action of the railroads terminating at New York in refusing free lighterage at that point for grain in less than five car lots, is having the effect of turning the channel to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and there is no little agitation on the subject.

STILL looking backwards. The Democrats of Georgia demand a Convention for the purpose of remodeling the State Constitution, which was framed during Republican ascendancy, and is far too liberal and comprehensive to suit their peculiar idiosyncracies and tastes.

SOME of our Democratic State exchanges actually profess to believe that JUSTUS F. TEMPLE will be the next Auditor General of the Commonwealth. That temple is just as likely to be struck by lightning on election day, and his qualifications are about on a par with his prospects.

THE orders from way stations on the various railroad lines throughout the Northwest for freight cars, are increasing so largely that in a number of instances through cars are not to be had. This is a significant feature, indicating a much larger movement of grain within the next week.

ONE of the provisions of the Arkansas Constitution of 1865 prohibited the Legislature of that State from ever making "compensation for emancipated slaves." In the new Constitution recently framed by the Bourbons of that State, this provision is stricken out. And the inquiry is very pertinent: Why?

IT IS by no means certain that Governor KELLOGG, of Louisiana, has not, for the sake of peace and to prevent a repetition of the Colfax and Coushatta outrages, conceded to the arrogant White Leaguers of that State far more than justice demands. Give them an inch and they will take an ell. We fear there is a good deal more trouble in store for the Republicans.

THE Massachusetts ten-hour law, passed by the last Legislature of that State, went into effect yesterday. The wages to be paid under the new law will, in effect, be one-eleventh smaller than formerly, or proportionately the same as paid for eleven hours' labor. The interests that will be chiefly affected by the law are the cotton, woolen, thread and paper manufactories.

A NATIONAL Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States is in session at New Haven, Conn. The Council comprises some three hundred delegates, representing three thousand churches. Its sessions will extend into next week, and it is expected that the questions of discipline mooted at the recent Brooklyn council will be brought up for consideration.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* denies having issued a private repudiation circular for distribution among the Ohio Democracy. We had what we considered good authority for our statement, which we are glad to learn was erroneous, and we set it down as one of the healthiest signs of the times that the *Enquirer* is taking the back track on its previously enunciated opinions with respect to this important matter.

REPORTS from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois more and more definitely presage decisive Republican victories at the ensuing elections. This will help wonderfully to clear the Southern mind from delusion. Supplement the victories obtained in Vermont and Maine with similar triumphs in our own and the other great States of the North, and we shall hear of no further rebellion in the South—for a time; and by that time we shall be ready to beat their mainstay, the Northern Democracy, again. But in order to have a peaceful South, there must be a Republican North.

THE business of this year has been conducted throughout the country on the most conservative principles in all branches of trade, industry and finance, and the results, while they may not attain the glittering proportions, nor yield the large volume of gross profit of some previous years, will be, nevertheless, real, substantial and prophetic of a yet better future. The *Post*, however, sees nothing but irretrievable disaster, bankruptcy and ruin, all around. Everywhere people and press are gradually acquiring confidence, our unhappy contemporary alone of all refusing to be comforted. Take a dose of soothing syrup, neighbor.

A DELEGATION of Centennial Commissioners, consisting of ex-Governor BIGLER and Hon. JOHN WELSH, of this State, and ex-Governor PATTON, of Alabama, are visiting the principal cities of the West, for the purpose of explaining the financial system relied upon to furnish the capital yet needed for the vast undertaking. They have met with a right generous welcome, for their cause throughout so much of the West as they have visited, and have established auxiliary boards for Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois, whose duty it is to see that their respective States are correctly informed of the progress that has been made in the great project, and to take measures to have them well represented in the International Exhibition, as also to see that their States are well canvassed for obtaining subscriptions to the National Centennial stock.

THERE appears to be no end to the ramifications of the BEECHER scandal. After subserving various uses, social, moral and religious, it is now entering into the realm of local politics. The present District Attorney of Brooklyn is Mr. JOHN WINSLOW, a member of Plymouth Society, a member of the Investigating Committee and the author of its renowned report. He wants a renomination, and his supporters say that if he is deprived of it, the result will be held to be hostile to BEECHER, and that the ticket will encounter the hostility of Plymouth Church; while another faction asserts that, if WINSLOW is not thrown over, the Republican party will have to go into the canvass with a man who has suffered already worse than a political defeat, and that the chances of success will be badly damaged. It is a wretched piece of business, all round.

"A CALL FOR BRAINS."

As showing the character of the arguments used, and the spirit proposed to be infused into the canvass this fall by the Democratic press, an article in the Harrisburg *Patriot* of the 21st September, under the above caption, is suggestive.

Like Mrs. Malaprop, they seem to be given over to such indiscretion of statement as to render themselves liable to realize that "comparisons are odorous." Their criticisms of the report of the Bureau of Statistics show that they have either not read it, or dare not quote it; and their judgment of Mr. BIGHAM'S incapacity would seem to invite a comparison as between him and themselves, the mere suggestion of which would raise a shout of laughter among those who know them all.

But that with which we more especially propose to deal, is the "competitive comparison" they invite, between Col. BEATH, the Republican, and General "BUCK" MCCANDLESS, the Democratic candidates for the office of "Secretary of Internal Affairs." This invitation is suggestive of certain phenomena reminiscent, that just at this time may be interesting.

If in the making of this "competitive comparison" between these two candidates the gallant Democratic General suffers, it will certainly be the fault of his friends, and not of BEATH'S, who are thus forced into this personal inquiry.

The *Patriot* says that, "conceding all his friends claim for BEATH, his ability, and the proper performance of the duties of his office are miles apart," and regrets that those friends should have submitted him to a "competitive comparison" with a man like "BUCK" MCCANDLESS, "whose high character, distinction as a lawyer, and peculiar business experience, which has given him unusual insight into the relations of capital and labor, eminently fit him for the office," &c.

Let us see the result of such "competitive examination." They both started in life as mechanics, BEATH having learned his trade with the MERRICKS—MCCANDLESS with the NORRISES, both of Philadelphia. BEATH, during the time he was engaged at his trade, was comparatively unknown, but noted among his acquaintances for his studious habits, quietly bending all his energies to his work and his books, with a view to becoming a first class intelligent workman. MCCANDLESS, on the contrary, while yet his chin was downy, was known in a narrow circle (that he endeavored to make wider) as a ward politician of the Democratic persuasion. The war broke out while they were still young men, and both went into the army, BEATH as a private, MCCANDLESS as Lieutenant Colonel. They were both brave men, which can hardly be called a distinction, inasmuch as there were hundreds of thousands in the army just as brave. And this, so far as we know, is the only analogy to be found in their careers. For, MCCANDLESS, carrying with him into the army his peculiar views on the relations of capital and labor, was so disgusted with the Presidents emancipation proclamation that he joined the malcontents, and retired from the service at the end of the term of enlistment of his regiment of which he had become Colonel thorough the resignation of his chief. This was just at the time that GRANT, having assumed chief command of the army, was crowding LEE through the wilderness: while the latter, rendered desperate by GRANT'S pertinacity had sent part of his force to make a diversion in our rear, in which raid they burned Chambersburg and pushed their threatening movement close to Washington, compelling the withdrawal of the sixth corps from the front to protect the capital. The President, always anxious to recognise merit in the Democratic portion of the army, offered Col. MCCANDLESS service with the rank of Brigadier General. But the gallant Colonel was one of those who had become convinced by the success of the Democracy in securing the Legislature, and putting "Fishing Creek" BUCKALEW in the United States Senate: that the spirit of the North was about broken, and the war for the Union must be a failure. He, therefore, with his ambition looking to Senatorial honors, and to participation in the negotiations for peace that were to bring about a Democratic settlement of the country; while Chambersburg was burning, and his late companions in arms were, with unprecedented heroism, forcing LEE toward Richmond, with a rebel corps, and seditious, and intriguing Democratic leaders hanging upon their rear, in response to the President's offer of promotion, wrote that famous insulting letter, in which he declared "the post of honor to be the private station," and patriotically rushed into distilling vinegar, and electioneering for a position in the State Senate. Of his success as a distiller of vinegar we have no data upon which to base a statement, nor is it pertinent to the issue; it is only mentioned here as being the only known pursuit in which he has been engaged, in which, if at all, he must have acquired that large business experience, which according to the *Patriot* so eminently fits him for the station he aspires to. The one fact that brings this business prominently forward as a reminiscence, is that his distillery, or its stock, was seized by the revenue officers (according to the papers of the day) for mistaking the character of its production (some chemical phenomena perhaps) and turning out whisky instead of vinegar. It is true that some days or weeks after the above announcement, the same papers stated the seizure had been a mistake; it was manufacture of what the officers ignorantly called whisky, being necessary to the production of vinegar. While it does not appear that the Colonel was immensely successful in the vinegar business, it must be noted that his time was not lost, if it gave him the profound business knowledge, legal distinction, and breadth of statesmanship claimed for him by the *Patriot*. Of this, however, we are compelled by later facts, to doubt. Inasmuch as, having been elected to the State Senate, the only capacity in the way of statesmanship he exhibited, was developed in a propensity to supersevriceable labors in behalf of the various schemes for throwing the whole business of the State into the hands of Monopolies. As witness his steady support of the interest engaged in smothering to death the Connellsville Railroad, and, in fact, every scheme of a kindred character that was proposed during his term, as a reference to the record demonstrates. Indeed, during his Senatorial service he was unknown as a legislator, except in connection with schemes of this kind.

After this, this gallant officer and brilliant statesman does not appear to have been a success. The people could not see his statesmanship in the same light as he himself and the *Patriot*, and he was left at home to attend to the vinegar distillery or something else, after one term. He was nominated afterwards by his party for a State office, and, to use a vulgarism, "beaten out of his boots." His high character may be further illustrated by mention of the fact that, while writing this, we learn from some of his political friends that they suspect him, or know him, to have made a bargain with the *Philadelphia ring* of which *they* say he is an *attache*, by which he is to trade off LATTA and TEMPLE for votes for himself.

Now, while General MCCANDLESS was making this record for himself, what was BEATH doing? Not, certainly, attempting to dictate to the Government how the war should be carried on; but with his regiment in front of the enemy performing a soldiers' duty. It was but a few weeks after MCCANDLESS had written his now famous letter, which was a part of the means by which GRANT was to be forced to take his hand from LEE'S throat, that BEATH received his third wound, and one that made him a cripple for life. After serving faithfully and working his way by sheer desert from private to Lieutenant Colonel, when mustered out at the end of the war, poor and physically helpless, no one ever heard him whine over his sufferings, but he at once sought employment suited to his condition, beginning again the battle of life, and facing its difficulties with the same courage that had distinguished him in the field. He sought and found employment as accountant for one of the largest mining firms in Schuylkill county, where he became so well known for integrity and ability that upon the organization of the Anthracite Board of Trade he was elected their Secretary, and was re-elected from year to year, serving in both positions to the complete satisfaction of his employers in both, until he was inducted into his present office by the suffrages of the people of the State. In his situation, as accountant, being paymaster of four or five hundred hands, and as Secretary of the Board of Trade dowing the whole of what are known as the labor troubles in Schuylkill county, for six or seven years, he had peculiar opportunities to become practically conversant with the questions growing out of the relations of labor and capital, as now pending; and his experience has placed him by intelligent conviction in line with the best thinkers of the day. Now, when we add what can be said, truly said of so few, that no man who knew him has ever called in question his integrity, personal or official, or his ability to fill with credit any position to which he has or may be called, we think "BUCK" MCCANDLESS may well realize that sometimes "comparisons are odorous." And the *Patriot* still its pretentious "call for brains."

A NEW BOOK ON AN OLD SUBJECT.

It is stated on apparently good authority that Dr. JOHN W. DRAPER, of New York, has written and is about to publish a history of the so styled conflict between science and religion. The subject is one of great interest, and a book in which it should be treated with competent learning and in a quiet, judicial, scientific spirit would be not only entertaining but instructive. It would answer satisfactorily several questions which are constantly started at the present day with unsatisfactory results, and it would effectually dispose of certain prejudices which disturb the tranquility of both scientific and religious men. Perhaps, however, there is some reason beforehand to doubt whether Dr. DRAPER is qualified to produce such a work. Of the probable spirit and tone of his book, some notion may, it is likely, be formed in advance by those who have read his book on the history of the intellectual condition of Europe. It will be marked by clearness of statement, vigor of style, and vivacity in the arrangement of details, but these advantages will be sometimes obtained at the cost of desirable accuracy and fulness of information, and the ministers of religion, whether they be supreme pontiffs, priests, presbyters, bonzes, moollahs or medicine men may look for rather hard measure. True, they will often merit incense, but if they shall be dealt with always according to desert, the book will be much better than we expect.

Mentioning Dr. DRAPER we are reminded that his book named above seems to have been the chief authority relied upon by Prof. TYNDALL in the sketch of scientific history contained in his late address at Belfast. Dr. M'COSH, the other, day in his lecture room, referring to Prof. TYNDALL'S account of the atomic philosophy pointed ont omissions which fully justified his remark that Prof. TYNDALL had not consulted the best authorities on the subject. In fact, Prof. TYNDALL for some years at war with the clergy seems to have been gratified at a quite recent date, no doubt during or since his visit to the United States, to find in Dr. DRAPER'S book a little store-house of facts which appeared to sustain his—TYNDALL'S—favorite theory that science and religion, savans and clergymen, are natural antagonists. Prof. TYNDALL, truly eminent as a physicist, is apparently not even ordinarily conversant with some other great departments of human knowledge with which most men of his intellectual rank are usually more or less familiar. He belongs to the class whom the Greeks called *opinatheis*, the late learned. During the years in which most of his distinguished scientific contemporaries were at universities engaged in mastering the elements of various knowledges and in learning intellectual modesty, TYNDALL was working as a practical surveyor and learning self-reliance. When later he betook himself to a German university (where as he pertinently told his New York auditors, he used to sit in a tub of cold water studying conic sections) he had more to learn than it was possible for him to learn. He could bravely use his time and opportunities, "scorn delights and live laborious days," but he could not wholly recover for his culture the years he had lost. His education has been almost entirely scientific and hence his mental onesidedness, which, in combination with self-reliance, abnormally developed into self-conceit, if we must say the word, exposes him to the just contempt of persons vastly inferior to him in vigor and originality. It is not his dogmatism and arrogance which become scandals; other scientific men may be as dogmatical and as arrogant. But there is a difference, they display their arrogance and dogmatism on subjects concerning which they are pretty sure of knowing at least as much as others know, whereas TYNDALL, as to some subjects of the highest importance to human welfare does not recognize the need of knowledge as the foundation of confident judgment. No man of Professor TYNDALL'S abilities with a liberally educated man's knowledge of metaphysics and history, to say nothing of religion, could or would have written as he has written on the subject of prayer and some other subjects. With reference also to the attitude he has for some time maintained towards religion the same contracted, illiberal *animus* is apparent. The spirit he displays is that of a man living wholly within his own circle of ideas and looking with disdain upon great world of thought and emotion outside of it, with which he has no sympathy, as a vain show unworthy of a rational man's attention, unless they be made the object of scorn and derision. In his late address, indeed, he condescends slightly to patronize those dreams, but even his patronage is that of one who has still to learn that the dreams in question make up no inconsiderable part of the burden of all human history, and form to-day a chief element in the world's life. His scornful intolerance and pitying patronage are equally unworthy of a philosopher. But TYNDALL isn't a philosopher in any sense of the word; he is merely what some people call a scientist.

As to the conflict between science and religion, it is, we suppose, many a day since any such conflict ceased to exist, in the sense in which the phrase is used by Prof. TYNDALL. In recent times in the enlightened nations of Christendom, no hindrance or difficulty has been placed in the path of investigation, and every man has been at full liberty to push his inquiries in any direction and to any extent he pleased. If a man of science has announced the discovery of some fact which he supposed to be inconsistent with Scriptural statements, it has commonly been the anti-religious interpretation of the fact, not the fact itself which has been questioned with any persistance by the clergy. No doubt the ministers of religion have been and are right in steadily upholding the cause to which they are devoted. Science itself has certainly been benefited by the scepticism regarding its apparently anti-religious conclusions which clerical criticism has nurtured. Unhappily many scientific men are not preeminently scientific in their mental habits, and no tendency among them is more notorious than the tendency to lay down premature generalizations and to accept on insufficient evidence alleged or apparent facts favorable to preconceived theories. Hence clergymen have been reasonably and rightly slow to receive as truth mere conjectures or plausible hypotheses which contradicted time honored traditions or convictions. Their habit has not been to deny either facts or principles, but to insist that before so styled facts or principles were accepted by themselves or the uninstructed multitude, both facts and principles should be completely established as such. To certain classes of the cultivators of science this most rational and becoming attitude of the clergy has always been very offensive, for one reason, among others, clearly stated by Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, a man of science. "Scientific knowledge," says the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, "even in the most modest persons, has mingled with it a something which partakes of insolence. Absolute, peremptory facts are bullies, and those who keep company with them are apt to get a bullying habit of mind." It is possible, we may add, that defenders of divine revelation, in the plenary energy of their faith and in recognition of their own "absolute, peremptory" authority as expounders of the Word, sometimes get a bullying habit of mind." But when scientific bullies and theological bullies engage in unseemly debate about the geology of MOSES or JOSHUA'S miracle, or JONAH'S whale, it is a mere misapplication of terms to call the collision a conflict between science and religion. It is, however, true that very early in the history of the church objections of a scientific character were opposed to the popular apprehension of Scriptural texts, and these objections have greatly multiplied of late years. A carefully written history of these relations between natural science and Scriptural interpretation would answer an excellent purpose, among other results showing that the Christian religion, in its essential nature, has remained unaffected and unchanged by any of the changes in exposition of texts thus made necessary.

A WEEK or two ago we referred to the fact that certain irregularities had been discovered in some of the second mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad, which is leased by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, the latter being backed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is also a large holder of the bonds in question. The irregularities implied liability on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the payment of these bonds, which Colonel SCOTT, the President of the company, has officially disclaimed. Three semi-annual coupons of the second mortgage bonds have been passed, and there have existed apprehensions that proceedings on foreclosure would be instituted on them, thus selling out the road and cutting off the shares. We learn from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* that a movement to this end is rendered at least probable from the fact of the Pennsylvania Railroad having on Friday last caused a formal demand to be made by its solicitor for the payment of 1,258 coupons of the company's second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, maturing respectively August 1, 1873, and February 1 and August 1, 1874, involving an aggregate claim for $132,000. This movements puts the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in a position to proceed on foreclosure.

Look After the Eyes.

Multitudes of men and women have made their eyes weak for life by the too free use of eyesight, reading small print and doing fine sewing. In view of these things, it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eyes:

Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.

Never read by twilight, or on a very cloudy day.

Never sleep so that on waking the eyes shall open on the light of the window.

Do not use eyesight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light of the window.

It is best to have the light from above, or obliquely or over the left shoulder.

Too much light creates a glare and pains and confuses the sight. The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment stop and talk, walk or ride.

As the sky is blue and the earth green, it would seem that the ceiling should be a bluish tinge, the carpet green, and the walls of some mellow tint.

The moment you are instinctively inclined to rub the eyes, that moment cease to use them.

If the eyelids are glued together on waking, do not forcibly open them, but apply saliva with the finger, and then wash your eyes and face with warm water.

SUMMER'S DONE.

Along the wayside and up the hills
The golden rod dances in the sun;
The blue-eyed gentian nods good-bye
To the sad little brooks that run.

In yellowing woods the chestnut drops,
The squirrel gets galore,
Though bright-eyed lads and little maids
Rob him of half his store.

The maple in the swamp begins
To flaunt in gold and red,
And in the elm the fire-bird's nest
Swings empty overhead.

The barberry hangs her jewels out,
And guards them with a thorn;
The merry farmer boys cut down
The poor, old dried up corn.

The swallows and the bobolinks
Are gone this many a day,
But in the morning still you hear
The scolding, swaggering jay.

A wonderful glory fills the air,
And big and bright is the sun;
A loving hand for the whole brown earth
A garment of beauty has spun.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The heaviest crop of the year: the Charlie Ross crop.

Boston every year gives away more than her taxation.

The prospects of the Democracy are like the year—waning.

Yesterday Chicago's underwriters began to write her under.

The next Presidential canvass will turn upon the "Southern question."

The Republican campaign should be made like the weather: crisp and vigorous.

The condition of the furnace is becoming a matter of interest in many households.

A long-lost American mammal, a black-footed ferret, has just been ferreted out in Kansas.

No wonder that France is unhappy. It has, altogether, some thirty-six thousand Mayors.

A literary item. Bacon will be closely canvassed this season, and everybody will take sides.

The "Fresh Currents" of the Cincinnati *Times* are just now exceedingly palatable and appetizing.

A correspondent is respectfully informed that Chicagoans are not Christians: they are fire-worshippers.

"There is not a white Republican in Monroe county, Georgia." The last one was recently killed.

Cincinnati is going to put three hundred thousand dollars into permanent structures for the Exposition next year.

The Postoffice Department is taking steps to have postal cars lighted by something less dangerous than coal oil lamps.

Is it not a little significant that, as a rule, political "reformers" are in sympathy with the Southern insurrectionists?

Governor Smith, of Georgia, charges that General Bad Whisky recruits the White League—and he is more than half right.

A convention of the humorous paragraphists of the country is talked of. Steel, of the Washington *Chronicle*, will not attend.

Latest manufacturing English advices state that trade with the United States is much better than it was a few months back.

The Ohio State Wool Grower's Association has adopted strong resolutions against the proposed Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

The *Arcadian* has just completed the third year of its existence, and as it increases in age it grows in grace and general attractiveness.

The bivalvular season having reopened, the ancient oyster war between Virginia and Maryland has recommenced more bitterly than ever.

The withdrawing Chicago insurance companies comprise all the leading English, Scotch, New England and Middle States corporations.

If the people of Louisiana would turn their attention to tilling the rich soil of their State, they would soon achieve unexampled prosperity.

Hartford is happy. Civic eloquence is not forced upon the people there, because reporters are not allowed to attend the city government meetings.

The whole arsenal of falsehood which is at the command of the anti-Republican party in this country, is being employed in the present campaign.

The tea crop of Japan is attaining importance as a commercial export. Last season it amounted to 19,864,000 pounds, all of which we imported.

By his promptness and good sense in dealing with any crooked affairs in his Department, Postmaster General Jewell is winning universal praise.

The Irish rifle team leave New York to-morrow for a six weeks tour of inspection of the leading cities of our country. Hope they will visit Pittsburgh.

"The editorial department of the Detroit *Free Press* is in the hands of a young lady." This accounts for the womanish character of its political arguments.

Chattanooga is a "carpet-bag" city. It was born of the war and nurtured by Northern immigration. It is also one of the most prosperous cities in the South.

So many cattle and hogs are being taken into Iowa from Nebraska, that farmers predict that corn will command sixty cents a bushel before next spring.

The *Republic*, the new daily Journal devoted to the interests of the Republican party, will be regularly issued on and after next Monday, from its office in New York.

"Coming home to roost." Improved real estate has shrunk twenty-five per cent. in the South during the past year, and unimproved thirty-three to forty per cent.

Russia proposes to submit the question of the neutralization of telegraphs during war to the International Telegraphic Conference to be held next year at St. Petersburg.

The French colonists in Kansas engaged in silk culture have got their business on a paying basis. The industry promises to soon become one of the leading ones of the State.

Can't steam-whistles be stopped? These wild screeching things are like a swift current flooding the land. They ought to be dammed, and thus confined to their proper sphere.

All the New York papers inform us that two millions of New York State loans have just been taken at 103, but none of them mention the rate of interest or the number of years the loan runs.

The publishers of the *Atlantic* yesterday issued the first number of the *United States Official Postal Guide*, to be issued quarterly by authority and under supervision of the Postoffice Department at Washington.

It is affirmed that sixty-three per cent. of all the persons who applied for assistance at the various benevolent institutions in Boston last year were imposters, while many were swindlers and professional burglars.

Pennsylvania has more Odd Fellows than any other State in the Union. An increase of 3,984 in membership, last year, makes the aggregate 95,197; 45 lodges were added, making a total of 800, and the total relief amounted to $363,590.

PERSONAL.

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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL E. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. MCCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT-ATTORNEY,
JOHN MCQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Act on the Defensive.

Persons who are subjected to the influences of bad air and unwholesome water, to constant exposure out of doors and sudden changes of weather, should act on the defensive by imparting to their constitutions the power of resisting such influences. The fortifying effects upon the system of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are simply amazing. Thousands who use them as a preventative of malaria enjoy an absolute immunity from its attacks, although dwelling in regions where that scourge is most prevalent. Artizans and laborers whose occupations keep them in the open air, find the Bitters a complete safeguard against the effects of such exposure. Travelers testify that they counteract the influences of torrid heat, intense cold, and inhospitable air. Free from every objectionable feature, pure, undeteriorating, containing only vegetable ingredients, an agreeable stimulant, a wholesome tonic and corrective, and a sovereign protective, it is not surprising that the Bitters should be the most popular of American remedies.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $775,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compiuted from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hamm, G. Fohanbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.

Steel Spring covered with Hard Rubber—used in bathing. Lightest, safest, neatest, most effectual and best mechanical supports known. Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss—for rupture, retaining the most difficult with comfort, safety and ease. The fine steel spring coated with hard rubber, enables the spring to be controlled in power, shaped to form; being impervious to moisture, will never rust, break, timber, shake nor move from place; always clean and good as new. Persons having suffered the misery, danger and annoyance of sour, rusty, chafing badly adjusted instruments, in appreciation of their merits hail them as a comfort, blessing and relief. Sold at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., October 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report September 29th, when teachers will class them. MWF

ESTD. 1858.
DOOLEY'S
YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING
—BREAD—

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the best, because perfectly pure.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is guaranteed to give satisfactiyn.
Be sure to ask for
Dooley's Yeast Powder
And do not be put off with any other kind.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight.
Sold at Wholesale and Retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.

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MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.
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Mantels,
Furnaces,
Ranges,
Grates,
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT
IN THE CITY,
AT
L. H. SMITH & CO.'S,
No. 49 Sixth Street.

STATIONERY!
Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Etc
ENVELOPES
All Styles, Sizes and Colors made and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS of all kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS, and SHIPPING TAGS. Special inducements to persons buying in large quantities.
KERNS & HORNER,
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, and No. 204 Liberty street, (New Triangular Bank Building), PITTSBURGH, PA.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of JOSEPH KNOX, esq., late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims or demands against the same will present them, duly probated, without delay to the undersigned, at the office of JAMES I. KUHN, No. 93 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, or at the residence of the undersigned, in Beaver, Beaver county, Pa.
GEORGE W. KNOX, Executor.
Th

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DRY GOODS.
NOW READY!
NEW
FALL DRY GOODS!
AT
A. D. McKEE'S,
No. 59 Market St.
EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW CONTAINS
Choice Seasonable Goods.
New Fall Dry Goods!
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!
IN
Dry Goods,
AT
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

In consequence of our recent embarrassment, and to convert our large stock of goods into cash as rapidly as possible, we will offer for the next few weeks some Bargains that will be unprecedented in the history of the Dry Goods Trade.
Our Stock is unusually Full and Complete, and will be kept fully supplied with all the BEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS as they are offered in the Eastern Markets. It is a good time now to make purchases, as at no time for the last fifteen years have the prices of Dry Goods been so low as now.
We respectfully ask an examination of the Quality of our Goods and a comparison of our Styles and Prices with those of any other house in the Dry Goods Trade.

ERWIN'S, ERWIN'S, ERWIN'S,
172 AND 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CARPETS.
OCTOBER, - 1874.
BARGAINS IN
CARPETS!
The Best New Patterns,
Our Own Direct Importation.
The Celebrated Patent Linoleum,
Experienced Upholsterers to Make and Lay.
PRICES TO SUIT THESE TIMES.
LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNTS.
It will pay every Carpet Buyer to look through our Stock.
Everybody treated alike, with courtesy and attention.
McFarland, Collins AND Co
New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS!
OCTOBER, - - 1874.
NEW STOCK,
PRICES REDUCED,
GREAT BARGAINS
In All Qualities
Brussels, Ingrains,
DRUGGETS,
RAG, COTTAGE AND HEMPS
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS!
We are now showing the first receipts of our NEW FALL STOCK. They give promise of much Handsomer

THE
Union Banking Co
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $700,000.

We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania Desiring an Eastern Correspondent.

Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.

JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 1, 1874.

Perhaps if there be any change in the money market of Pittsburgh, it is in favor of increased activity, or rather the banks having been liberal in their discounts, and the paper bought during the past month is not begun to mature, they find themselves nearer the end of the string than they were and are disposed to check up a little for the present.

When Pittsburgh is selling freely of her manufactured goods to the West the turns for payment come in shape of exchange on New York, making the balances which usually accumulate there inconveniently large, but at present so little is being sold that there is not enough of exchange asking to meet the demand, and we have quote New York funds at a premium. Many of the banks are shipping large amounts of currency East to make up their balances and others are buying at seventy-five cents per thousand from their neighbors who happen to have a surplus.

We have many times shown the fallacy of the popular notion that the national banks are especially favored by the Government, particularly in regard to their enjoying two profits on their capital, one the interest on their deposited bonds and the other by the use of their notes. Those who make this complaint forget that stockholders in general who do not deposit their bonds receive interest on them; that interest on deposited bonds were forfeited, there would be no profit on circulation, and at the notes themselves are taxed.

In answer to an inquiry as to the ratio of the tax to interest on the bonds, Comptroller Knox has written a letter in which he states that since 1869, no returns of taxes paid to the States have been made by the banks, but that there is little doubt that the State taxes largely exceed the amount collected by the United States. Mr. Knox further states that there is no doubt that the tax derived from national banks is at much greater ratio than that obtained from any other species of capital. In any case not only the capital but the surplus of the bank is taxed, and in other cases bank shares are taxed at the market rate. While real estate and personal property, in almost all the States of the Union, is assessed at one-third (or even less) of their actual value, bank shares are, as a rule, assessed at their full par value, and in many instances at a still higher rate.

The tax paid last year to the United States made up of
1st. On circulation, one-half per cent.
2d. On deposits, and one half per cent. on the capital not invested in government bonds—was $7,011,054. In 1869 it was $5,-),887, and the State tax was $8,271,733. Estimating the State tax for 1873 at $10,-),000, which is not unfair, the aggregate paid is, in round numbers, $17,000,000; six per cent. interest on $350,000,000 of deposit-bonds is $23,100,000 in currency, reckoning gold at 10 per cent. premium, leaving $100,000 as the excess of interest received over taxes paid.

To-day is one of the semi-annual periods at which most interest is paid by corporations, and among others paying we enumerate the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company on its second mortgage bonds, and also on the May's Landing and Egg Harbor City Railroad bonds, which we believe, usually paid at the Farmers and Mechanics bank. The Allegheny Valley Railroad at the same time pays the coupons on maturing on its 7 per cent. bonds, the Cleveland and Amboy Railroad Company on its bonds of 1855 and 1894, the American Steamship Company on its bonds of 1896, and the Charters Railroad Company on its 7 per cents of 1. The coupons maturing on the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad first mortgage 7's of 1887 are bought by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at 90 cents on the $. The interest is due on the 5 per cent. personal loan of the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad Company is also paid at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The coupons maturing on the third and fifth mortgage 7's of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad are payable to-morrow, and also the coupons of the second mortgage 6's of the Junction Railroad, the coupons on the third mortgage 6's of the Northern Central Railway Company, on the chattel mortgage 10's of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the second and consolidated registered mortgage 6s of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the Perkiomen Railroad first mortgage 6's, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad first mortgage 6's of 1, on the Reading Railroad 7's of 1865, on the Reading Coal and Iron Company 7's of 1892, on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad 7's of 1877, on the West Jersey Railroad 7's of 1897, on the Chester Railroad 7's, on the Wilmington and Reading Railroad first mortgage 7's of 1900, the Berks County 6's and bonds, and quarterly interest on the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company 6's of 1884. Payment is also made the interest period on the first mortgage 7's of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, on the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad 7's, and on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad 6's of 1883, as these have not paid regularly heretofore and probably will not pay at the approaching period. Besides these interest payments the following named will pay quarterly dividends during the month: The Camden and Amboy Railroad on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad on the 10th, the Lehigh Valley Railroad on the 15th, the Reading Railroad on the 20th, the Central Transportation Company, the Empire Transportation Company, the Southern Transportation Company and the Franklin Fire Insurance Company.

The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
October 1, 1874.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
d	110½	110½	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
s, 5's, 1881, coup	...	115	...	115	...	...
's, 1865	...	115	...	115	...	...
's, 1864	...	113	...	113	...	...
's, 1865	...	114½	...	114½	...	...
's, 1885, new	...	115¾	...	115¾	...	...
's, 1867	...	117	...	117	...	...
's, 1868	...	117	...	117	...	...
's, coupons	...	111¾	...	111¾	...	...
ssey 6's	...	112	...	112¼	...	...
s 5 per cents	...	112	...	112¼	...	...
stern Union Tel.	89½	...	...	...	89½	...
ific Mail	30¾	30¾	30¾	...	30¾	...
ans Express	107	...	107¼	...	...	...
ific Express	78¾	...	79	...	...	...
erican Express	61	...	61	...	...	...
ited States Exp's	60	...	61	...	...	...
w York Central	101¾	...	101¾	...	101¾	101¾
ie	38½	...	...	38½	...	38¾
higan Central	91	...	75	...	75	...
higan Southern	81¾	...	...	...	82¼	...
ois Central	...	90½	...	...	...	...
veland & Pitts'gh	...	...	...	87¼	...	...
cago & North'w'n	41	41	...	...	...	40¾
o preferred	...	...	...	...	...	56¾
k Island	...	...	108	...	...	103¾
Paul, common	...	...	...	...	35¾	35¾
Paul, preferred	35¾	35¾	...	...	...	...
t Wayne	90½	...	...	...	...	...
o & Mississippi	28¾	...	28¾	...	...	27¾
on Pacific	37¾	36¾	...	...	36½	...
cago and Alton	...	98	...	...	...	...
ton, Bl. & Erie	...	38	...	...	...	...
rican	...	...	...	129	...	...
antic & Pac. R'd	...	...	...	...	...	12
C. & I. C	12¾	...	...	...	12¾	...
ansas, new	...	...	...	...	...	...
arolina, April	...	...	17	...	...	...
o July	...	...	17	...	...	...
souri 6's	...	...	94¼	...	...	...

The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at 10 o'clock to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn'a. Central, sales	54½	...
Pennsylvania scrip, sales	103¾	...
Reading	35¾	35¾
Elected Co.'s of New Jersey	...	125½
Little Creek	80¼	85
Lehigh Valley	60¾	...
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	88	...
Pittsburgh Transportation Company	44½	45
Empire Transportation Com'y	55	...
Cent. & St. L. mortgage bonds	63½	...

IRON MARKETS.

[By George H. Hull.]

LOUISVILLE.

September 30.—The market is dull and lower nearly all grades of iron. The usual time for months, is allowed on the quotations be low. Quotations are revised as follows:

HOT BLAST—CHARCOAL.

1 foundry, from Hanging Rock ores..$30@33
2 foundry, from Hanging Rock ores..28@29
1 forge, from Hanging Rock ores..26@27
1 foundry, from Tennessee ores..28@30
2 foundry, from Tennessee ores..27@28
1 forge, from Tennessee ores..26@27
1 foundry, from Alabama ores..28@30
1 foundry, from Iron Mountain ores..32@34

HOT BLAST—STONECOAL.

1 foundry, from Missouri ores..$30@33
2 foundry, from Missouri ores..28@30
1 forge, from Missouri ores..28@30

COLD BLAST—CHARCOAL.

wheel, from Hanging Rock ores..$50@54
wheel, from Tennessee ores..45@46
wheel, from Alabama ores..48@50
wheel, from Georgia ores..48@50
wheel, from Missouri ores..45@46
wheel, from Kentucky ores..45@50

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 1, 1874.

10x14, charcoal	$12 00
10x14, charcoal	14 00
12x12, charcoal	12 50
12x12, charcoal	15 00
14x20, charcoal	12 00
14x20, charcoal	15 00
20x28, charcoal	11 50
20x28, charcoal	14 00
14x20, charcoal	11 00
14x20, loaded	13 00
14x20, loaded	15 00
20x28, loaded	11 50
20x28, loaded	14 00

According to quality and quantity prices would vary.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 1, 1874.

The general characteristics of the produce and general markets are but little, if any, changed since our last full and complete report. Prices of all the leading commodities are firm, with no present indications that they will be shaded or go lower. On the contrary, there is an evident tendency in prices to go up, and we shall not be astonished if we are called upon ere long to chronicle the fact.

Many of the fruits that for so long a time filled the markets are fast disappearing, among them peaches, pears, plums, etc.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, since our last report, are as follows:

Flour, bbls..... 855 | Apples, bbls..... 70
Cheese, box..... 25 | Corn, bushels..... 170
Barley, bushels..... 340 | Oats, bushels..... 1,135
Butter, pkgs..... 28 | Potatoes, bushels... 870
Ice, tons..... 6 | Peaches, crates..... 101

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

GRAIN.—The market is firm and quiet. Choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat sells at $1 30@1 32 ₱ bushel; red winter at $1 26@1 15. Corn steady at 70@72c for low mixed; car 9 @73c for old. Oats easier; 62@63c for white; mixed 60@61c. Rye scarce, with sales at 95c@ $1 00. Barley $1 12@1 15.

FLOUR.—St. Louis $4 75@5 00; choice brands of white winter wheat $7 00@ 7 25. Wisconsin $6 75; red winter do, $5 75@7 00; new do $5 75@6 50; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; cot meal $7 25 @8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 2 white winter do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 00 in sacks 30c. off ₱ bbl.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES.—We quote at $2 00@2 50 per bbl for choice; $1 25@1 75 for common.

BUTTER.—We quote choice at 33@35c ₱ lb; medium 30c; poor to common grades are quoted at 18@22c.

CHEESE.—There is a light supply and prices are advanced 1c ₱ lb. We quote Ohio factory at 15@15½c; Western Reserve dairy 13½@14c; Sweitzer 17@18c.

CRANBERRIES.—Eastern are quoted at $11 00 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS.—We quote dried apples at 7@ 8c ₱ lb; dried blackberries 15c ₱ lb.

EGGS.—The market is very firm at 22@23c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

POTATOES.—The market is very liberally supplied. We quote at 75@80c for car lots on track; 85@90c from store.

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market is modcately active. Receipts are somewhat more liberal. Quotations are as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 14½c; plain do (before shoulder canvassed), ₱ lb, 13½c; breakfast bacon, clear 16½c; dried beef, canvassed, 16c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $6 50@7 00; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 11½c; rib sides, do, 15½c; clear rib sides, do, 15½c; clear sides, do, 16c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $20 00; prime lard, refined for summer use, in tes, ₱ lb, 9½ bbls do, 10½c; buckets, do, 11c; in 5-lb cuddies, do, 12½c; in 3-lb caddies, do, 12½c; in 2-lb pails, do, 13½c; in 1-lb do, 15c.

We omit our usual extended quotations in consequence of the unchanged state of the market.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, October 2, 1874.

We have not a single new feature to note in the oil market, business as regards the *status* or the rules ruling of prices, either present or prospective. There are various influences at work at present calculated to cripple the oil trade, among them the contemplated exactions upon the trade in the matter of freight charges.

CRUDE.

There is no change in the selling rate, and we quote it at 6½@6¾c; 70% @72½c. Sales as follows were reported from

PARKERS:

200 bbls, immediate shipment..... 6c
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment..... 6¾c
5,000 bbls, immediate shipment..... 6¾c

REFINED.

The market remains dull and lifeless. We continue to quote standard white, in car lots, at 9½c f. o. b. at works.

New York—Prompt delivery for refined is quoted at 12½c; October 12¾c.

Philadelphia—Spot 12¼c; October 12¼@13¼c.

OIL BARRELS.

City make @ $1 45@1 50; country @ $1 30@1 35. Market firm and quiet.

TURPENTINE, October 1.—The *Herald* says: At the opening yesterday morning the market for all forward deliveries was firm, and in some instances the prices of immediate shipment advanced. United at wells sold at 73½c and Union at the same figure was at one time in fair demand. In the afternoon there was a weaker feeling for ordinary river delivery, but immediate shipment was firm. Sales:

500 bbls, upper road, spot..... $1 01
150 bbls, upper road, spot..... 1 02½
500 bbls, upper road, spot..... 1 00
750 bbls, lower road, spot..... 97½
5,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells..... 73½
2,500 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells..... 73½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells, s. o. 73½
October.
5,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at river..... 1 02½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at river..... 1 03
2,000 bbls, Parkers, Union, at wells..... 73½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, Union, at wells..... 73¾
2,000 bbls, Parkers, Union, at wells..... 74¼
1,000 bbls, Parkers, Relief, at wells..... 61½
1,000 bbls, Parkers, Relief, at wells..... 62¼
1,500 bbls, Parkers, Karns, at wells..... 61½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, immediate shipment, at river..... 90
3,000 bbls, Parkers, immediate shipment, at river..... 92½
5,000 bbls, Parkers, immediate shipment 92½
bonds is $23,100,000 in currency, reckoning gold at 10 per cent. premium, leaving $100,000 as the excess of interest received over taxes paid.

NEW YORK, October 1, closing September 30.—The market is again decidedly dull and active; crude in bulk is quoted at 55c; refined closed at 13c; bid; cases 17½@17¾c for shipment; naphtha in car city. Sales: 11,000 bbls for prompt delivery at 18½c; 2,500 do. first five days in October, 19½c; 1,500 do. at 19 11-16c; 5,000 do. last five in October 12½c; 10,000 do 12 5-16c; 5,000 do 13c. For Philadelphia delivery, there continues a firm feeling; sales: 2,500 bbls refined for prompt delivery here at 12 9-16.

TITUSVILLE, October 1.—The market is weak; er at 86c@$1 00.

OIL CITY, October 1.—The market is quiet at $1 00.

TIDIOUTE, October 1.—The market is quiet at 76c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 1.—The market is quiet and dull at 90@95c.

PARKERS, October 1.—Union 72c; United 73½c; immediate shipment 95c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.—The market is quiet; S. W. 12½c; crude 4½c; cases 16½c; sales none; futures, October, 12½c.

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

W. PAXTON JENCKES, October 1, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Waring Bros.....	Waring Bros, Phila.....	1,957
Waring Bros.....	Waring & Hartman, Phila..	347
Central.....	J P Logan, Phila.....	1,030
Lockhart & Co..	Wm. Lockhart & Co, Phila..	984
Tack Bros.....	Tack Bros, Phila.....	970
J A McKee.....	J P Logan, Phila.....	400
Warden, Farr & Co.	Warden, Farr & Co, Phila..	101
Wormser, M & Co.	Warden, & & Co, Phila..	45
Total.....		5,851

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 1, 1874.

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky.....		$1 09@1 05
Proof rectified.....	100	1 09@1 15
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old.....	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old.....	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old.....	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old.....	100	2 50
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old		2 00
Pure Rye, 3 years old.....		2 25
Limeil & Mechlin's M. Whisky.....		4 50
Domestic Brandy, proof rather.....		1 50
Imported Brandy.....		6 00@9 00
Dalhestie Gin.....		2 00@2 50
Holland Gin.....		2 00@3 50
B. B. Brandy.....		1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy.....		1 50@1 75
Port Wine.....		1 00@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Brown".....		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Vallette,".....		1 50@2 00
Sherry Wine, "Amber".....		2 50@3 00
Sherry Wine, "Harmony".....		3 50@4 00
Rum, "Jersey Island".....		5 00@5 50
Rum, "Jamaica".....	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck".....	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial".....	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal".....	18 00	20 00
Highwines.....	1 08@1 10	

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 1, 1874.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle.....	33@36c	Oak harness, best city.....	38@40c
Oak sole, heavy.....	34@36c	Oak k harness coun-	
Oak sole, Spanish.....	37@40c	try.....	30@33c
Oak, slaughter in rough.....	30@32c	Bridle fair, ₱ doz..	44@60c
Hand leather ₱ lb..	38@42c	Hand leather ₱ doz..	44@46c
Red sole B A heavy..	26@28c	Waxed calf.....	90c@$1 20
Red sole Ordnance..	22@25c	Waxed kip.....	60c@$1 00
Shoe skirting.....	30@32c	Wax'd upper ₱ ft..	18@20c
Saddler's skirting..	30@32c	Calf, pat. finish ₱ doz.....	$7 00@7 50
Black bridle ₱ doz..	44@50		

HIDES.

Green salted light ₱ lb.....	6@6½c
Heavy steers.....	5@6½c
Green salted heavy hides, cow and steer.....	5@6 7
Green salted calf.....	12@14 c
Green salted kip.....	10@12 c
Dry flint hides.....	14@15 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Cod ₱ gal.....	75@80c
Straits, best.....	60@65c
Bank Oil.....	55 @60 c
Tallow.....	6 @7 c

HOP MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

September 30.—The market is firm for new crop at 40@45 cents, with rumors of considerable business for export to London, but the parties are not transpired. The demand for home use is confined to small parcels for immediate use at the above figures.

LONDON, September 14.—Messrs. Woolloton & Son report that some better descriptions of new hops are now on offer at from £11 to £11 14s, but the demand is only retail. Diseased samples and "early prolifics" are in considerable supply at from £4 to £6. The high rates ruled and predicted for good new English hops cause a fair inquiry for yearlings, especially where holders accept reduced prices; but consumers generally profess their intention to wait the effect upon the market of foreign arrivals. Shipments from America are now announced as certain, and European new hops are frequently offered. Picking is in full progress and the yield in some cases is alleged to disappoint recent estimates. The recent high winds have to some extent injured the color, both here and in Belgium.—*London Times.*

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 1.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat is higher and moderately active; No. 1 white Wabash $1 19; No. 1 white Michigan $1 15; extra do $1 20; amber $1 09; No. 1 red $1 11½; No. 2 do $1 07½; rejected 86c. Corn firm and is higher; high mixed 85½c; low mixed 84c; Michigan 84c; no grade 82½c; new do 73c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 34c cash; Michigan 34c; rejected 48½c; white 53c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 1.—Cotton lower; good ordinary 13½c. Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 3 red $1 04¾. Corn higher at 80@82c. Oats dull at 32@33c. Barley $1 06@1 15. Rye dull at 96@99c. Whisky firm at $1 04. Pork dull at $22 00. Bacon quiet at 10@12½@16c. Lard quiet at 14c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 01½; No. 2, 95½c; No. 3, 87½c. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2 mixed 84@85c. Rye lower; No. 1, 86c. Barley quiet and unsettled; No. 2, $1 01; No. 3, 86c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, October 1.—Cotton steady and demand good; middling 14½c; sales 1,000 bales. Flour, grain and provisions quietand unchanged in every respect.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, October 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra $1 17; amber $1 08½. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 85c. Oats—demand fair and market firm at 34c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 1.—Cotton, flour, grain, provisions and bagging quiet and unchanged. Sugar cured hams 12½c; plain do, 13c. Whisky $1 05.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 1.—Flour quiet at $6 00@6 50. Wheat quiet at 95c@$1 00. Corn 79@ 80c. Oats 51@53c. Rye 85@87c. Barley 90@95c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 1.—Wheat firmer at $1 05@$1 11. Corn steady at 84@85c. Oats dull at 50@52c. Petroleum unchanged.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 1, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.			
Acetic..lb	16	@	20
Citric..lb	1 45	@	1 48
Oxalic..lb	22	@	25
Sulphuric..lb	3	@	5
Tartaric..lb	60	@	65
Alcohol, gal	2 05	@	2 25
Aloes.			
Cape..lb		@	20
Socot..lb		@	75
Am Curb..lb		@	15
Agua..lb	11	@	15
Arsenic..lb	60	@	70
Ashes.			
Soda..lb	4½@5		
Bal Copa..lb	90	@	1 00
Bay rum..gal	2 25	@	3 50
Bark.			
Cassia..lb	35	@	38
Cinchona..lb	1 30	@	1 40
" pale..lb	50	@	60
" com..lb	25	@	35
Black Lead.			
American..lb	5	@	6
East Ind..lb	11	@	12
German..lb	7	@	9
Bimcmas..lb		@	10
Blue Vitr..lb	12	@	13½
Borax refd..lb	12	@	13
Brim roll..lb	4½@5		
" Florish..lb	5½@6		
Calomel..lb		@	75
Camphor..lb		@	60
Camp ref..lb	35	@	40
Cantha'r..lb		@	2 75
Cham Germ..lb		@	48
Roman..lb		@	25
Chlorof'm..lb	1 15	@	1 20
Cocoa..lb		@	65
Cochineal..lb	80	@	85
Cop'ras, ccs	7 75	@	8 00
Copperas..lb	3½@4		
Cream Tar..lb	48	@	50
Cubebs..lb	50	@	55
Cudbear..lb	25	@	35
Dover's P'd'r..lb	90	@	1 00
Et Nit spd..lb	40	@	44
" Suph..lb	10	@	11
Ext Logwd..lb	10	@	12
" Lic Calab..lb	45	@	50
" Italian..lb	20	@	25
" Sicily..lb	20	@	25
Fluor Spar..lb	3	@	5
Gallic Acid..lb	30	@	33
Gums.			
Arabic sts..lb	30	@	40
" Sorts..lb	20	@	25
Myrrh T'rk..lb	55	@	60
Sellins..lb	60	@	65
Trag. strs..lb	35	@	75
" Flakes..lb	90	@	1 10
Iodine res..lb	6 00	@	6 70
Jalap..lb	7	@	9
Logwood..lb	2½@3		
Madder..lb	12	@	15
" Dutch..lb	15	@	17
Magcal..lb	80	@	1 00
" Carb..lb	30	@	40
Mannas S'l'y..lb	60	@	65
Morph sulph..oz	75	@	80
Nat No 1..lb		@	1 50
Oil.			
Anise..lb	3 50	@	4 00
Bergamot..lb	3 75	@	4 00
Castor..lb	25	@	27½
Cinnam..lb	2 00	@	2 25
Cloves..lb	1 60	@	1 75
Oil.			
Cod liv..gal	2 00	@	2 50
Lemon..lb	4 00	@	5 00
Linseed..gal	85	@	88
Neats F..gal	90	@	1 00
Olive, gal	1 75	@	2 00
" qr'ts, doz	2 25	@	3 00
" pints, doz	1 25	@	1 50
Origan..lb	75	@	1 20
Pepper'l..lb	4 50	@	5 00
Rosemary..lb	1 00	@	1 25
Sassafras..lb	80	@	90
Sperm..gal	2 25	@	2 50
Turpentine, gal	57	@	63
Whale..gal	85	@	92
Wint'g'n..lb		@	1 25
Opium Tr..lb	8 00	@	9 00
Parris Grn..lb	4 00	@	4 50
Potass.			
Bichrom..lb		@	24
Chlorate..lb	40	@	44
Iodide..lb	4 60	@	4 80
Putty..lb	4	@	5
Saltpetre..lb	10	@	12
Rosin..bbl	4 50	@	5 50
Soda.			
Gentian..lb		@	12
Ginger Jam..lb		@	20
" Jamcan		@	17
Ipec pow..lb		@	1 85
Licorice..lb		@	30
Liquorice..lb		@	16
Lunar Caus..lb	12	@	15
Sars Hon..lb		@	58
Senega..lb		@	1 00
Valeri Eng..lb	38	@	40
" Germ..lb	25	@	30
Sal Ammon..lb	14	@	16
Epsom..lb	3	@	4
Soda..lb	3	@	5
Steel.			
Jonary..lb	7½@		8½
Hemp..lb	7½@		8
Tobacco..lb	40	@	60
Mustard..lb	12	@	15
Soap Cas'a..lb		@	15
" Fish..lb		@	22
Vanilla.			
Bl Carb..lb	6	@	7
Soap Cast'a..lb	18	@	21
Sugar L'd'n..lb		@	28
Turp spirits..gal	45	@	48
Varnish.			
Copal..gal	1 50	@	2 00
Japan..gal	80	@	1 30
Mastic..gal	2 00	@	2 50
Ven Red..lb	2½	@	4

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 1, 1874.

We give below the card rates of the Western Bar Association, by which the usual discount is made to the trade:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ¼ to 1 inch.....	3c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch.....	3-2-10c
6½ to 8 by ⅜ to 1 inch.....	4-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 7⅛ inch.....	3c
1 to 2⅜ inch.....	3-10c
2 to 3⅜ inch.....	3-5-10c
3⅜ to 5 inch.....	4c
5 to 5¾ inch.....	3-2-10c
5¾ to 9-16 inch.....	4-10c

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes..... 4-5-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch.....	3-6-10c
3½ to 8½ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch.....	3-7-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12.....	4-5-10c
3 to 8½ by 3-16 to No. 12.....	4c
1 to 1⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12.....	4c

HOOPS.

3-4 Cane.....	6 c
7-8 Conestoga.....	7½c
1-4 Hamilton.....	9 c
1-4 Reynolds.....	9 c
1-4 Hope.....	10c
1-4 Lonesdale.....	12½c

The following revised list of sheeting, bagging and other home manufactured goods will show the quotations:

SHEETINGS.

4-4 Penn Mill, A No. 1	10½c
4-4 Pittsburgh family	9½c
Penn Mill, 2 bush	33 c
Penn Mill, 3 bush	48 c
White Carpet Chain, fine	21 c
Cotton Batting	16 c
4-4 Nonatook	10 c
4-4 Juniata B, fine	9 c
Pepperell	22½c
9-4 Pepperell	32½c
10-4 Pepperell	37 c
Colored Carpet chain	32 c
Cotton Twine	31 c

BAGGING.

Penn Mill 2¼ bush	49 c

MISCELLANEOUS.

Colored Carpet chain fine	32 c
Cotton Twine	31 c

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 1, 1874.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A.....	10½c	Idaho.....	10 c
Eagle.....	10½c	Duquesne.....	9 c
Conewago.....	10 c	Magnolia.....	8½c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks.....	8½@	c	Anchorsahring 5½@ c
Sprague's.....	9 @	c	Richmond..... 9 @ c
Americans.....	9 @	c	Pacifics..... 9½@ c
Conestoga.....	10½@	c	Mourning..... 9 @ c
Pinks.....	10½@	c	Garner..... 8½@ c
Wamsutta.....	7 @	c	Cocheco..... 8½@ c
Calico shirting	7½@8½c		Amoskeag..... 7½@ c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster.....	11½c		American..... 9 c
Amoskeag.....	11½c		Allegheny..... 10 c
Glasgow.....	9½c		

DELAINES.

Hamilton.....	12½ to 20c		Manchester.....
Pacific.....	12½ to 20c		Atlantic.....

TICKINGS.

Whitaker.....	27	c	Conestoga C T..... 17 c
Portsmouth.....	28	c	Conestoga C C A..... 16 c
Hamilton.....	17	c	Conestoga A..... 13½c
Conestoga Medal.....	19	c	Allegheny X..... 11½c

BLEACHED COTTONS.

3-4 Canoe.....	6	c	4-4 Fruit of Loom..... 12½c
7-8 Conestoga.....	7½c		4-4 Suffolk..... 10½c
4-4 Hamilton.....	9	c	4-4 Pepperell..... 22½c
4-4 Reynolds.....	9	c	9-4 Pepperell..... 32½c
4-4 Hope.....	10½c		10-4 Pepperell..... 37 c
4-4 Lonesdale.....	12½c		

The following revised list of sheeting, bagging and other home manufactured goods will show the quotations:

SHEETINGS.

4-4 Penn Mill, A No. 1	10½c		4-4 Nonatook..... 10 c
4-4 Pittsburgh family	9½c		4-4 Juniata B, fine.. 9 c

BAGGING.

Penn Mill, 2 bush	33	c	Penn Mill 2¼ bush.. 49 c
Penn Mill, 3

CITY MATTERS.

Suit Against a Defaulting Cashier.

In the common pleas court yesterday, D. T. Watson, solicitor for the Commercial Banking company of McKeesport, brought suit against D. S. Haney, the defaulting cashier of the institution, on behalf of his four bondsmen, James O'Neal, N. W. Hunter, Robert Haney and John W. Patterson.

Revenue Collections.

Below we give an abstract of the report of the September revenue collections for the twenty-second district, as obtained at the office of Thos. W. Davis, Esq., revenue collector:

Total collections on spirits	$ 2 218 40
Total collections on tobacco	24,717 86
Total collections on fermented liquors	10,226 20
Total penalties, etc., collected	70 00
Total collections	$37,339 16

Convention of Chief Engineers.

Mr. William J. White, Chief Engineer of our Fire Department, leaves this morning for St. Louis, where the annual Convention of Engineers of the United States will be held. The Convention meets on Monday. The various committees appointed at the meeting last year will submit their reports on the various subjects which were assigned to them. The prominent subjects which will come up for their consideration will be the prevention and extinguishment of fires.

Brakeman Injured.

Yesterday afternoon a young man, brakeman on a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was run over by a shifting engine in the yards west of the Union depot. It appears that he was riding on the front of the engine, and as the engine was nearing the Brewery switches he jumped off and fell just outside the track, but the wheels of the locomotive passed over both legs. It is thought he will die. He was removed to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

Patents, Pensions, etc.

Those of our citizens who have any business to transact in the government, relating to patents, pensions, bounty, prize money, or other claims, can have the matter promptly and satisfactorily attended to by calling upon Messrs. A. W. G. Bringer & Co., solicitors of patents and claims, No. 116 Smithfield street. These gentlemen are well known for their promptness and reliability, and that they are very reasonable in their charges is evidenced from the fact that if they are unsuccessful in what they undertake the party employing them has nothing to pay.

Allegheny Letter Carriers.

Following is the report of the Allegheny letter carriers for the month of September:

	DELIVERED.	COLLECTED.
Mail Letters	68,749	28,623
Postal Cards	3,924	6,447
Local Letters	4,422	2,005
Local Postal Cards	1,557	2,142
Papers	30,061	

Allegheny Committees.

The Allegheny Street Committee met last evening. The Street Commissioner of the Western district was authorized to put $100 worth of cinders on South avenue. An ordinance was ordered to be prepared for the grading and paving of an alley east of Chartiers street, from Pennsylvania avenue to Locust street. Mr. Clerk was instructed to notify the contractor for Kirkpatrick avenue that he must go on with his work, or his contract would be annulled. After that the Committee adjourned.

The Fire Committee also met, but transacted no business beyond approving the payroll, which amounted to $5,776 73.

Our Markets.

A meeting of the Pittsburgh Market Committee was held last evening, Mr. Foley in the chair.

The Superintendent reported the receipts for the month of August as follows:

Diamond market	$3,872 19
Fifth avenue market	208 33
South Side market	357 00
Ninth ward market	12 50
Total	$4,449 50

The pay roll for the month of September, amounting to $785 43 was approved.

The communication of John Carter Company for $100 was, on motion of Mr. Flinn, referred to a committee of three.

The application for remotion of rent on second floor of lower Diamond house was received and filed and the matter postponed.

Adjourned.

Interesting Farewell Meeting.

There was a very interesting meeting of the Bellefield Presbyterian congregation, on Wednesday evening, to take leave of Miss Maggie Hardy, a member of the church, who intends to start for India, in a few days, to enter upon missionary work there. The house was well filled on the occasion. The exercises opened by singing by members of the First and Third Presbyterian church choirs, when Rev. W. J. Holland introduced Rev. Mr. Alexander, missionary, formerly of Bridgeport, O., and recently returned from India, who delivered a very interesting address, descriptive of the district in which Miss Hardy is to labor. Rev. Mr. Johnson, also a returned India missionary, was next introduced and gave a very interesting account of his labors and of the social and religious condition of the heathen of the Ganges. After the addresses, an hour was spent in social intercourse of a very pleasant character.

Allegheny Mayor's Office.

We give below the report of the business transacted at the Allegheny Mayor's office during the month of September:

RECEIPTS.

Disorderly conduct	$286 75
Drunkenness	25 00
Total	$309 75

NUMBER OF CASES.

Disorderly conduct	89
Drunkenness	62
Larceny	1
Court charges	30
Suspicious characters	2
Incorrigibility	1
Vicious cases	3
Insanity, etc	1
Violations of the city ordinances	4
Total	207

DISPOSITION OF CASES.

Fifty-seven paid fines, 86 were discharged, 11 cases were withdrawn, 11 were committed to Workhouse, 33 sent to jail in default of fine, 3 committed to jail in default of bail for court, 2 committed to jail for court, 3 were sent to the Reform School and 1 to the Poor Farm.

The Bennett's Branch Collision.

Yesterday we gave particulars of the collision on Bennett's Branch of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. It appears that the freight engine was drawing fifty-five empty cars, and the engineer thereof saw the passenger train before the employees of the latter train saw the freight. The brakes were applied immediately, and the engine reversed, while the engineer of the freight also reversed his engine. So close together were they that scarce had time been given for the collision to come. No person on the freight train was injured.

James Esler, the engineer of the passenger train, who was instantly killed, was thirty-three years old, and resided in the Nineteenth ward. His body was brought to the city in charge of a railroad official, and the funeral will take place at two o'clock this afternoon from Rev. E. Lee's church, Thirty-ninth street, above Butler. Deceased was a member of the Masonic order, and was a young man highly esteemed.

Michael Killian, the fireman, was not killed instantly, but received such injuries that he died at Sharpsburg, to which place he was decided at Mcadville, on the Low Grade Division.

W. N. Doyle, the passenger who was killed, resided at Reynoldsville. He had just gone to the baggage car to look after a dog belonging to him, when the collision occurred.

Henry Wirtz, the express messenger who was injured, resides in Allegheny City. His injuries, though serious, are not now thought to be mortal, and it is believed he will soon be able to come home. All the others who were injured were able to go home. The road was open for travel yesterday morning.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

James Humphrey et al. vs. Andrew Jackson. On affidavit of Charles Beattie, agent for the debtor, and on motion of Ferguson & Marrsy, his solicitors, the return day of the order to show cause was extended to the 8th inst.

George Nickel, Fayette county, bankrupt. On motion of the solicitor for the bankrupt, an order was made for a hearing on the application for an injunction, on the 8th inst., and in the meantime restraining J. & J. D. Collins, L. Hurst and the Youghiogheny bank of Connellsville, Pennsylvania, from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

District Court—Full Bench.

The case of Hertz, for use of Hostetter vs. The Standard Oil Company, is still on trial before Judge Agnew.

Franklin Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company vs. George K. Wise. Action to determine the ownership of two hundred thousand feet of lumber levied on by the Sheriff as the property of Schlister & Lamm. The bank claims to hold a lien on the lumber on trial.

John Dunlap vs. Wm. Frank & Sons. Action on a bond account. On trial before Judge White.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Spear & Co. vs. Hertz; Drum et al. vs. Hall; McGahon vs. Adams et al.; Bacnee in the same et ux.; Adler vs. Frazier & Bros.; Hill for use vs. Lodwick's executors; Hespenheide & Co. vs. Hemingray; Comyn vs. Carson; Evans vs. Starr; Corayn vs. Carson; Hammerl vs. Schaffner & Co.; Morrison & Dunn vs. Britton et. ux. vs. Bese et al.; Culbertson vs. Newton & Co.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the case of Andrew Smith et al. vs. John Miller et al., the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $200.

Anna Ertla, upon inquiry before a jury was declared a lunatic, and incompetent to manage her estate.

D. O. Phillips vs. William Chambers. Action to recover for stone sold. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Hays vs. Bridge et al.; Phillips vs. Allegheny Car and Transportation Company; Holcomb vs. Jackson; Ross, trustee, vs. Einstein; Ruple vs. Beaver & Erie Canal Co.; Boyer, Burchanfell Preit, vs. Herron et al.; Sieffert, for use, vs. Pass; McClintock & Co. vs. Clayton, administrator; Bayden vs. Clifford Watson vs. Hyde; Kreeling vs. the S. B. Comet; Miller vs. Pittock et al.; McClintock & Co. vs. Campbell et al.; Reese, vs. Williams & Co.vs. Sullivan; Marquis vs. Strain.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

J. C. Bigley, alias Nick Killing, the young man who victimized so many citizens a few months ago, by representing himself as a son of N. J. Bigley, coal merchant, was brought in for trial and plead guilty to eight charges of false pretenses, and two for forgery. He was remanded for sentence.

Harry McDonnell and Edward Wesser, indicted on oath of Mary O'Connor for the larceny of a suit of clothes valued at $20, were found guilty and sentenced to the Work-house for two years.

Commonwealth vs. James O. Hamilton and Frank Herr, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Alexander Russell. Hamilton plead guilty to the first count, and Herr was found guilty on the second count.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. George Reese, Reuben Smith and Thomas Ward, indicted on oath of Charles Rieger for larceny and receiving stolen goods, the last named plead guilty as to the first count, and the others were found not guilty.

James Dunn was tried for the larceny of a pocketbook and a sum of money from John Hanrahan, at the Union Depot, Thirty-first, and Jack Barry, charge with forging a check for one thousand dollars upon the First National bank, is on trial.

SKY-LARKING.

One Mile and a Quarter from the Earth.

Barnum's Balloon on Its First Trip from Pittsburgh.

ELEVATED VIEWS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

A Hundred Miles in Four Hours.

Lively Time Landing on Chestnut Ridge—Incidents of the Voyage—Panoramic Views—Sensations of the Passengers—The Theory of Aerial Navigation, with Some of the Practical Accompaniments.

It is fairly to be presumed that the great mass of our readers never harnessed the winged Pegasus, or chained an Affits, or bound one of the old Genii, for a trip through the clouds; and that therefore, those who have clung to such a monster in his rapid flight above the surface of the earth, have something to relate which may be read with interest. An experience which involves a survey of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, McKeesport and the surrounding country, from an altitude of a mile and a quarter, mounting upwards till the largest rivers become infinitesimal; which includes a view of the country around and above the hills of the Chestnut Ridge at a rate of sixty-five or seventy miles an hour, plunging through tree tops like an immense cannon-ball, and snapping limbs, the thickness of a man's leg, and tossing them to one side as a ship ploughs the waves of the sea, and finally settling to a night's rest, in the treetops at the bottom of the Loyalhanna Gap, after a mad ride of four hours and a half over more than a hundred miles, was, at least to those who participated therein, a novel and a notable sensation. Some of the events and impressions of the night may not prove uninteresting to our readers. With this justification, we commence our account of how three of the Pittsburgh press-gang, under the guidance of the Professor and Donaldson, defied the laws of gravitation and compelled the impalpable gases to bear them towards the skies.

FAREWELL, VAIR WORLD!

Most of our readers are already informed of the circumstances of the start. They have learned from the evening papers concerning the "blanched faces and protruding eye-balls" of the three representatives of the press on their voyage upward, and have been told most of the facts observed from the earthy standpoint of those who remained behind. A consecutive narration of the voyage and its sensations as will involve a repetition of some of the circumstances already made public to which however we will allude as briefly as possible.

At twenty-five minutes to six, by Professor Donaldson's watch, the journalistic party, whom the chances of the lot had elected for the excursion, took their places in the basket of the balloon for the voyage. These were Messrs. Norris A. Clowes of the *Gazette*, Eugene O'Neil of the *Dispatch*, and James F. Hudson of the COMMERCIAL. The sensations of the novice on taking his place for the passage, was, so far as the writer's experience goes, one of unmixed curiosity. For some hours previous the would-be aeronaut's mind, aided by the suggestive remarks of a number of friends, would not unnaturally turn to the realm of imaginings. Hence the sensation of an uninterrupted tumble from an elevation of a few miles, or the sensations of clinging to the torn rigging of an unmanageable balloon, while it madly mounts up for an endless voyage among the clouds. But the excitement and uproar of the hurried start left no time for any such grim speculations, and the only thing that filled the mind was the effort to understand and yield obedience to the rapid orders of the cool, prompt and energetic Donaldson.

As the great balloon rose from the ground, and the gas-ropes were cast off, Professor Donaldson seeing that we were not leaving the earth as rapidly as desirable, ordered those in the basket to "throw out ballast, you fools." Seizing a few bags of sand, we (two of us) poised them on the edge of the car, and, not desiring to make any mistake, asked the Professor if we "should throw out bag and all." Upon receiving an affirmative answer, the bags went over the side, with a momentary expression of pity for the poor sublunary devil who was destined to receive the descending bags weighing sixty pounds, on the top of his head. Three bags sacrificed to send up the balloon, and in a few seconds we were beyond all danger of a downward swoop before the wind. This, as a practical lesson on ascension, informed the party, was the second time that he had been obliged to resort to the expedient of throwing out whole bags of ballast on the ascent. The first time was at an ascent in New York during which the car in that case the ballast was not got out soon enough, and the balloon collided with the flag-staff on the Gilsey House, breaking it off and sending it down through the cupola and several floors of that building.

TRANSITION AND ALLEGHENY FROM THE SKIES.

A few minutes were allowed for the inspection of the view below. At this time, an elevation of about fifteen hundred feet was reached and the balloon was passing over the lower portion of the Allegheny Park. Here the people on the earth could just be discerned, and appeared to be about the size of gnats. Every part of Allegheny could be seen with perfect distinctness and the effect of the scene was magnificent.

Rapidly gaining in speed and elevation, the balloon passed over the Allegheny and went along the upper potion of Pittsburgh. By the time it had reached a distance between the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers was traversing at altitude of a little over three thousand feet was reached. The sensations of ascending or descending were entirely imperceptible, and the ascent or descent could only be determined by a comparison at various times of the sizes of the perceptible objects on the earth. At this point the view, for breadth and magnificence, could hardly be surpassed. Beneath us lay Pittsburgh and Allegheny, as quiet and still as a painting spread out on the ground. People were entirely invisible. The Allegheny parks presented an appearance like little squares of painted earth, the Troy Hill reservoir, and the upper and lower basins in Pittsburgh were about the size of small dominoes and the larger blocks of the city of Pittsburgh could just be distinguished. Dividing and diversifying the brilliant scene were the rivers, presenting long bands of gleaming light, the Allegheny stretching away to the horizon in the northeast, the Ohio southward away to the west, disclosing a magnificent view of the islands and numerous islands, and then losing itself in the indistinctness of the horizon beyond. Below us—for by this time the balloon had attained a height where the rapid winds, had taken us to the southern edge of the city—was the yellow surface of the ominous Monongahela, winding away to the south, on which the coal-boats and steamers presented an appearance like laborious insects working a painfully slow progress to and fro. The junction of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers, with the street of McKeesport, was dimly seen before us, while upon our right hand, north, south, west and west, stretched an almost infinite variation of hill and dale, forest and field, until all were merged into the blue and indistinct expanse which gradually faded away into the horizon. In the east a dim line marked the location of the mountains, where, after a circuit of a hundred miles, our party was to descend for the night. Right and left, on the other hand, the dying glories of the setting sun lit up the western horizon with brilliant roseate hues, rendering the scene more brilliant and given additional effect by a dark and lowering cloud which was about on a level with the balloon and through which the magnificent rays of expiring sunlight struck forth, radiating over a third of the western expanse and completing the unequalled effect of this wonderful vision of the "perfect circle of the perfect world."

For a few moments a perfect quiet reigned. No sound from the busy world below ascended through the intervening spaces, and each of the party was wholly absorbed in the indescribable richness of the magnificent scene below him. The prevailing sentiment was awe, at the wonders of creation thus spread out to our view, and the thought that the science of aeronautics had thus set at naught the laws of gravitation which held together this mighty world below us, and transport them to the upper aerial regions to view the wondrous scene. Then the awe gradually settled into conversation commenced.

"What works are those that are making all that smoke below us? They must be very large."

"I am not certain. I don't remember any works there. Do you make it out, Professor?"

"That, gentlemen, is not smoke, but a cloud," replied the Professor, giving us a new idea of our altitude. He added:—

"Now, gentlemen, we must go to work," and gave directions for paying out the drag-rope to a length of three hundred feet, and placed the ballast left in the car on one side, ready for an emergency; saw that the anchor and grapnel ropes were in ready for use, and rigged up the seats for his passengers.

UP THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY.

After these preparations were completed, the voyagers gave them selves to conversation and contemplation of the scene below them. While over the neck of land intervening between Pittsburgh and McKeesport, the greatest altitude was attained, which Prof. Donaldson stated to be a mile and a quarter above the earth, or about 6,600 feet. While about at this altitude, McKeesport was passed. As we swept forward toward the town, every boat was observed crossing the mouth of the Youghiogheny river, which presented much the same appearance that a mosquito does, as it goes sailing across the floor, at a distance from the eye that just enables it to be seen. By Prof. Donaldson's watch, the balloon passed over McKeesport at five minutes before six, having been twenty minutes on the way from Allegheny City, at a rate which if we were nearly cold be calculated, traveling at a speed of about forty miles an hour, but not the slightest motion could be observed, except by looking down and watching the panorama of field, town and forest glide past. Neither at this time or when at a rate of speed seventy-five per cent greater was obtained, did we feel the wind that was bearing us forward so swiftly. Only when we descended into valleys where there were conflicting southerly currents of wind, did we feel the force of the air except when, later on, we were caught by the drag-rope, when we felt very forcibly the power of the wind, on whose wings we had been sweeping forward over the land.

Looking back here, we could see the junction of the rivers, with dim lines across them telling where the bridges were. The buildings, parks and reservoirs did not fade into indistinctness, but a white, oval spot, apparently just beyond the Allegheny river, showed us our starting point. The Youghiogheny, that magnificent triumph of enterprise which astonishes every boiler-maker that distance on the only distinct object in the two cities. Fitly enough, our last sight of Pittsburgh was the only thing that can give any idea of the great organization whose munificence had equipped us for our trip.

SWEEPING AWAY THE DRAG-ROPE.

Shortly after passing McKeesport the balloon began to descend, and in a few moments was sweeping forward at a terrific rate. The terrifying character of the fall which we underwent was but retrospective, as the only knowledge that we had of it was gleaned by finding that the trees beneath had more than quadrupled their apparent size, and by the ringing in our ears caused by the sudden transition from the rarified to the denser atmosphere. The balloon fell about two thousand feet, and continued its descent until, from an altitude of two thousand feet, we were reduced to a height of 1,000 to 1,500 feet. At this point any further disposition of the balloon to descend was checked by emptying out half a bag of ballast, and the voyage was continued for some time at that altitude.

Borne forward on the wings of the wind, we swept up, following the general course of the Monongahela Valley at a speed varying at times from thirty to fifty miles an hour. Through the gathering dusk we made out the towns of Monongahela City, Buena Vista and Elizabeth, as we passed them, and in the distance made out, as nearly as the geographical knowledge of the party could decide, the town of Connellsville in one direction, and Dunbar Furnace in another in the distance.

CHANGE OF DIRECTION.

From this point the course must have changed, as our later experience showed, and we were borne rapidly to the north and east, over Westmoreland county. Of course, in the thickening shades of night we were not able to discern this change of direction, and the altered position of the dim clusters of lights, which we conjectured to be towns, rendered entirely futile any calculations as to our whereabouts. The conjecture was that we were still pursuing our southeastern course, but all alike were unable to recognize any land marks below us. Subsequent developments showed that we must have passed to the north over Westmoreland county, past Greensburg and north of the line of the Pennsylvania road, before the course of the wind was again altered, and again turned to the southeast. While passing along, seated in the car, we could make out fields and forest, with occasionally a farm house, and once in a while a village passing rapidly below us. Conversation was had as to many points that were suggested. After a discussion as to the probable proportion of the sympathizing spectators who witnessed our ascension, with the undefined but secret hope of witnessing our tumble from the comfortable altitude that had been gained, and the feeling of injury that they must have experienced at being cheated of such a sight, the conversation turned upon balloons and ballooning, and Prof. Donaldson was catechized for a few minutes without mercy.

"This is something like forty or fifty ascensions that you have made, is it not, Professor?"

"Four ninetieth, sir."

"And have you made all these ascensions without any injury?"

"Without serious injury—some bruises," and here the Professor's dark face was lit up by a hearty laugh: "You just ask the editor of the Atlantic *Gazette* about getting bruised with me."

"How was that?"

"Making a landing in a wind," and here the Professor smiled again. "You will be likely to find out how it is before you get out of the basket."

After some inquiries as to the bearing of this personal adventure, all of which the writer will be subsequently explained, more general topics were resumed.

"How does the number of you voyages compare with other aeronauts?"

"Seventy-nine, sir. Long claims over four hundred ascensions."

"He made the longest voyage ever made, did he not?"

"So he asserts now, after La Mountain's death. It was really La Mountain's trip, and King went as a passenger."

"What is your opinion, Professor, as to the practical utilization of balloons for traveling?"

"It will be done some day, but not probably in our day. You see the matter has not got the public confidence yet, and practical scientific men are generally afraid to go up in balloons to study the subject. When they gain confidence in such trips as we are now making, they will commence to study the subject. But they won't do it before. They had rather begin at ten cents a gallon."

PRANKS AND PRACTICALITY—VALUE OF THE DRAG-ROPE.

While passing along, beguiling the time and striving to forget the chilly atmosphere by such desultory talk on this and kindred topics, the balloon was suddenly seen to veer to one side, nearly on a level with the basket floor, as the balloon fears past. It is rapidly getting so dark that we can hardly tell whether we were passing over or cleared fields. All this time we seem to have been sweeping in a great circle around the Ligonier valley, and were gradually veering with every moment, has at one time reached a terrific rate of speed, traveling a mile and a quarter or a mile and a half in some minutes.

YOUNGSTOWN AWAKENED—THE DRAG-ROPE CAUGHT.

At last, gaining the summit of a range of hills, we sweep down toward a range of lights that marks the presence of a village ahead. "This looks like a valley," says Donaldson. "it may prove a good landing. We would see what ground there is!" and he peers downward. On we rush, now plainly rising toward the town, when with a jerk the drag-rope brings us up standing. The car gives a great lurch, and there we are, with yells and thunders over our head and the wind, which all during our race we have not felt, blows past us in the direction of the drag-rope would hold," says Donaldson, "we'd land. Has your grapnel got a good hold?" and the rope got loose; we'd smash things among those houses." Meanwhile a hallo brings out the people from the houses, and to their cheers we are brings a response which we understand to be "Youngstown," but which turned out to be "Youngstown, Pa." We call for men to get hold of the drop-rope, but before this is done the pitching of the balloon has loosened it and away we go again. Once the Youngstown citizens we subsequently learned, did manage to get the rope, but one jerk at it convinced him that he wanted no regular engagement in stopping balloons. We just clear the houses and the village, the drag-rope setting up a most uncarthly wail over the roofs as we pass. One honest German, in the belief that the powers of darkness were attacking his house, rushed out and fired his shot gun into the air. This, as O'Neill would observe, is an illustration of the evil effects of the drug-rope; for this gun-shot gave never wrought any permanent injury upon the balloons, if the drag-rope should fall into the hands of a malicious or uncarthly wall